

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
DEC 28 1901

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1901.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE CARNEGIE BRANCH OF ST. JOSEPH (MO.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.	849	LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.	875
EDITORIALS.	849	THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.	875
Opportunities of the Library of Congress. Suggestions for the National Library. Public Documents Legislation.	850	LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.	875
COMMUNICATIONS.	850	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	875
First use of Catalog Cards. Anne Manning—Further Information. Slavic Transliteration.	851	Committee appointments.	875
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: ITS WORK AND FUNCTIONS—E. H. Anderson, J. Brigham, F. M. Crunden, M. Dewey, H. L. Elmdorf, W. E. Fletcher, W. E. Foster, S. S. Green, W. E. Henry, M. Jastrow, J. C. Rowell, R. G. Thwaites, C. B. Tillinghast, J. L. Whitney, C. W. Andrews, W. Beer.	851	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	875
COMPILING A BIBLIOGRAPHY, II.—G. W. Cole.	859	New Jersey.	875
A NORWEGIAN BRANCH LIBRARY. (Illustrated).—H. Nyhuus.	864	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	877
LIBRARY BUILDINGS.	865	District of Columbia.	877
THE CARNEGIE BRANCH, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. JOSEPH, MO.	867	Keystone State.	877
A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—W. W. Bishop.	868	Michigan.	877
DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—R. P. Falkner.	870	Ohio.	877
LIBRARY HELPS—INDEXES.—Bertha Blahely.	871	LIBRARY CLUBS.	879
PRESERVATION AND USE OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.—H. J. Carr.	872	Buffalo.	879
A MODIFICATION OF THE BROWNE CHARGING SYSTEM.—C. D. Johnston.	873	Eastern Maine.	879
AN EXTENSION OF THE PICTURE BULLETIN.—E. W. Gaillard.	874	Long Island.	879
		New York.	879
		Western Massachusetts.	879
		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	883
		New York.	883
		REVIEWS.	883
		Koch. List of Danteiana.	883
		Library of Congress. List of Maps of America.	883
		Richardson. Classification.	883
		Wieselgren. Drottning Kristinas bibliotek.	883
		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	886
		GIFTS AND REQUESTS.	891
		LIBRARIANS.	892
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	893
		Changed Titles.	893
		Full Names.	893
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	895
		Indexes.	895
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	895

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY.

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE,
CHANCING CROSS ROAD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 cts.

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 10s. per annum: single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

EDWARD G. ALLEN. * HAMILTON MURRAY.

London Agency for American Libraries

28 HENRIETTA ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

Special Notice to Librarians.

Messrs. E. G. ALLEN & MURRAY desire to lay before you the advantages of this Agency for obtaining English and Foreign Books, Magazines, Periodicals, etc., and for General Library Work in Great Britain.

Early Issues of Catalogues of Second-hand Books from all the Stock-keeping Booksellers in the Kingdom.

Catalogues of Publishers, New Books, Government Publications, Blue Books, Patents, Ordnance Maps, etc.

Advance Auction Catalogues promptly mailed—thus providing early opportunities for securing Good and Choice Books at moderate rates.

All Important Books Collated Before Delivery.

Defects of Rare Books Reproduced in Facsimile.

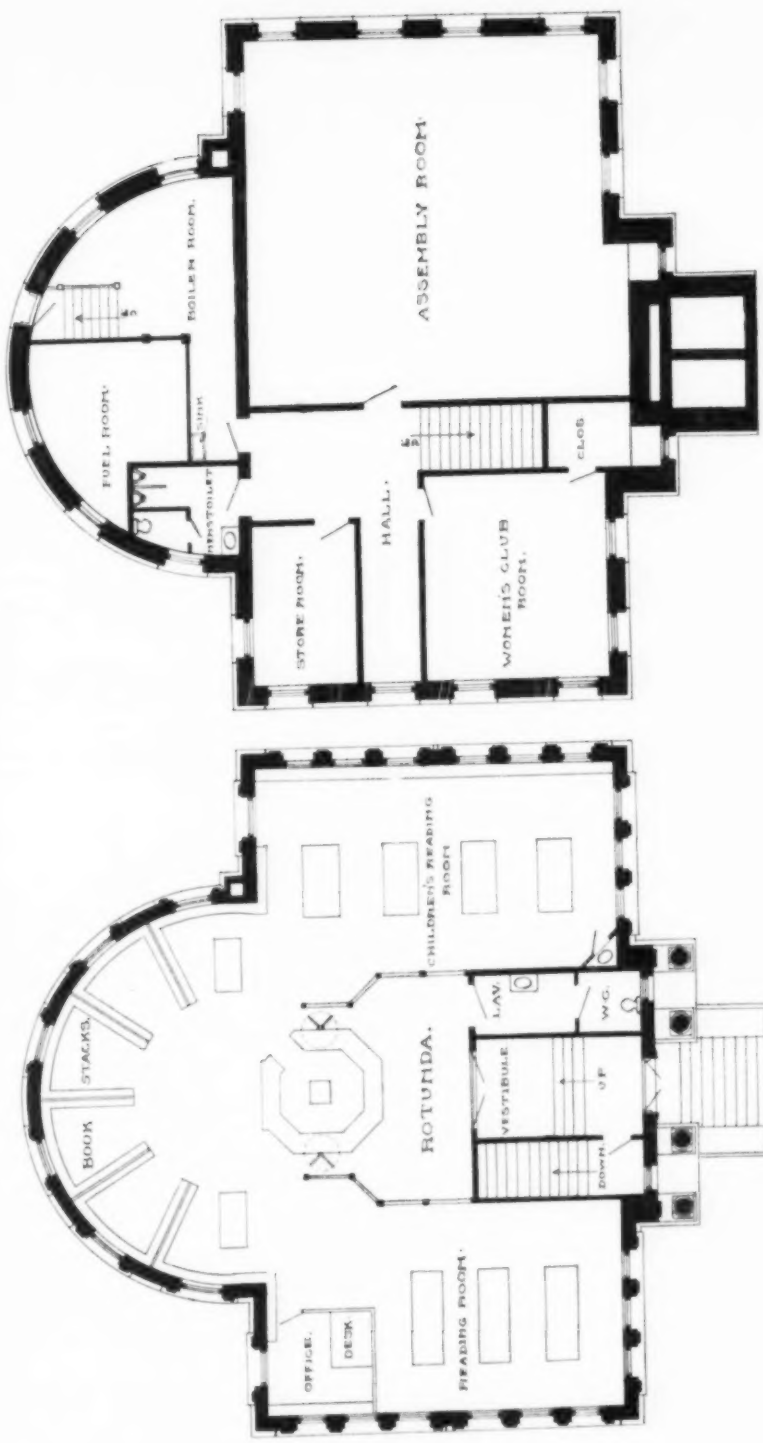
Continuations of Scientific Serials carefully noted and forwarded promptly on publication.

Should you desire an efficient London Agency of long and extensive experience in exclusively Library Work, Messrs. E. G. ALLEN & MURRAY will be pleased to answer any questions, feeling confident that the thorough equipment of their establishment will enable them to meet every library requirement in a satisfactory manner.

References permitted to first-class Libraries.

Special terms for large orders.

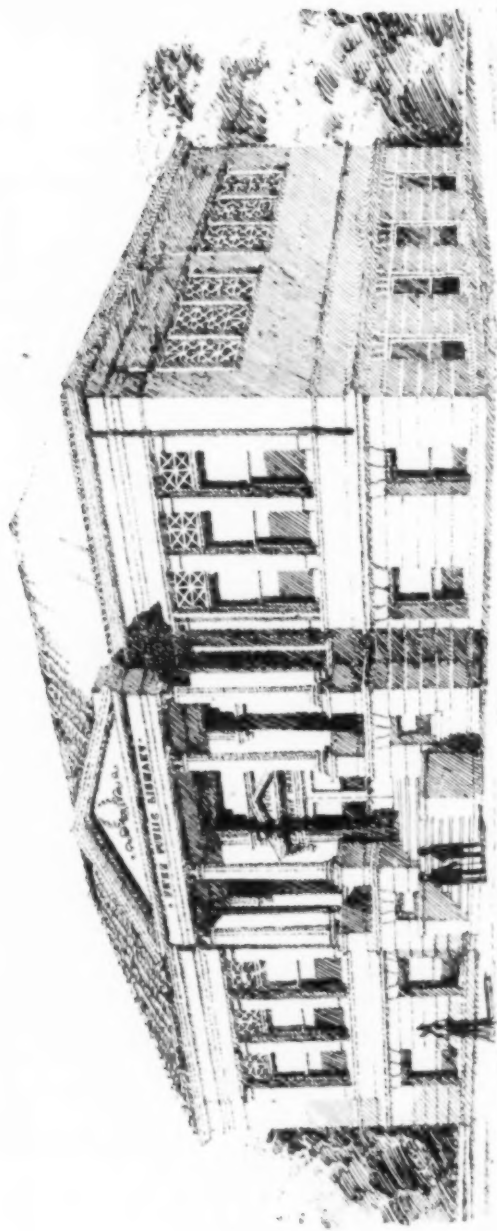
1856—1901.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS, CARNEGIE BRANCH OF ST. JOSEPH (M.D.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



CARNEGIE BRANCH OF ST. JOSEPH (MO.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 12

THE Library of Congress, housed in the most magnificent library building which the world can show, has become in the natural process of evolution distinctively the national library, and may become—though it cannot expect to match the historic treasures of the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale—one of the most representative libraries, and in its administration the most effective library, in the world. The advent of a trained librarian of the highest executive ability and wide professional experience, thanks to President McKinley's wise selection, has now made possible the early fulfilment of such plans as must necessarily be worked out to make the national library what it should be, and can be. Mr. Putnam has had little time to show results, yet in the short space of two years he has accomplished remarkable things, and he has now to ask Congress to continue and increase the pecuniary support so cheerfully given to the library since it has been housed in the building for which Congress made such generous provision. The Librarian of Congress, at the Waukesha conference of the American Library Association, outlined the plans which he has in view to fulfil the national functions of the library as a center of library progress and development, whose influence and help might be felt by every library in the country; and we have taken opportunity to ask from leading and representative librarians a brief statement of their views as to the proper functions of the national library, how far these are being fulfilled, and how they should be worked out in the future—which we present in the symposium printed in this issue.

THESE articles disclose cordial unanimity of appreciation and endorsement of what Mr. Putnam has already done, and like agreement on the large lines of progress ahead. Naturally, a first thought is that the other govern-

ment libraries in Washington should be in such co-ordination with—which is not absorption by—the national library, as to develop to best purposes the resources of all; and this would also suggest the development of relations with the Washington Memorial Institution or the great Carnegie institution for higher education and research, of which there have been rumors. Next come the relations with the state libraries and the great libraries at centers of population, where there should be full information as to the resources of the Library of Congress, by help of its printed catalogs and cards; it is perhaps doubtful whether suggestions that a third copyright copy should be asked for state libraries comes into the scheme. The printed catalog cards are already making the national library a help to libraries large and small throughout the country, and the bibliographical contributions on topics uppermost in the nation will extend this kind of usefulness. It is further proposed that the national library should become a loaning library to the nation in general; that is, that books which cannot be had locally should be lent to students elsewhere through the guarantee of other libraries. The national library in turn should, by a comprehensive card catalog and by collecting catalogs of all libraries, be able to point any inquirer to the place where books not in its collection may be found. It is impossible to summarize briefly all the possibilities before the national library, and we commend to careful attention the views of the representative librarians who have contributed to this symposium.

IN the past few years, since the considerable advance in the methods of printing and distributing government documents was made possible by the passage of what is known as the printing act, several amendatory bills have been drafted; but all of them have failed of passage and most of them of consideration,

because of the pressure upon Congress of matters of vital national importance. In the present session, which is a long session, it ought to be possible to procure legislation on this subject as well as on other details of administration recently neglected. It is gratifying that most of the amendatory bills have been rather closely in line with the suggestions of the American Library Association, and that there has been every willingness on the part of legislators to consider the views and interests of libraries in the proposed changes. The real difficulty is that this is not an insistent subject, but the very great benefits that would result to libraries and to the library-using public from the greater usefulness of government publications should give it a claim to legislative attention, if sufficiently emphasized.

Communications.

FIRST USE OF CATALOG CARDS.

WHEN were cards first used in libraries for cataloging books? It would be well to have this point settled while those who can answer it are alive.

JOHN EDMANDS.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY, }
Philadelphia. }

ANNE MANNING — FURTHER INFORMATION.

F. B. BIGELOW and "Cataloger" will by reference to Rathbone, Hannah Mary, in the "Dictionary of national biography," (edited by Sidney Lee.) find that Anne Manning, author of "Maiden and married life of Mary Powell," and Mrs. Rathbone, author of "Lady Willoughby's diary," are one and the same person. It is therein stated that Hannah Mary, daughter of Joseph Reynolds, married her cousin Richard Rathbone; that "in 1844 she published anonymously the 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' to which she issued a sequel in 1847. In 1850 she published 'Anne Manning's life of Mary Powell,' which manifestly owed its origin to the success of the earlier work."

C. DALMAS.
JOSEPHINE WIDENER BRANCH }
FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA. }

SLAVIC transliteration.

SOME further remarks on the report of the A. L. A. committee on transliteration of Slavic languages in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September, 1900, and the criticism of it in that of May, 1901, may not be out of place.

It is absolutely impossible to devise a system of transliteration of Russian which will assign

a constant equivalent to each letter and at the same time give an English reader some notion of the correct pronunciation. A representation of Russian pronunciation in English letters is at best unsatisfactory. In such a case the only correct procedure is that of the committee, to adopt a consistent system and let the pronunciation shift for itself.

The committee preserves consistency and follows Russian precedent in not distinguishing *e* from *ê*. *Orel* is a perfectly proper transliteration of the name of the Russian town, and of the Russian word for eagle. To be sure, it gives us no idea of the pronunciation, but in that respect it is hardly worse than "Orjol, orjol." *Arydl* or *Arydl* would, I suppose, be the best equivalent of the sound in English, but either of these is grotesque and itself far from an exact phonetic reproduction.

The committee seems to me mistaken in its treatment of *ѣ* and *ѐ*. *ѣ* in Russian ordinarily agrees in sound with *e*, but in Bulgarian is often distinguished from it. I suggest the use of *ě* in Bohemian. This letter corresponds to *ѣ*, and it is the transliteration for *ѣ*, ordinarily used in scientific works, such as Brugmann's "Grundriss." There is a loss of consistency, and no appreciable gain, in using *ie* for either *e* or *ě*.

The reason for adopting *ia*, *iu* as transliterations for *я*, *ю* is not apparent. I should much prefer *ya*, *yu*. *Yuri* and *Yakov* as transliterations of Russian Christian names please me more than *Iuri* and *Iakov*; in the former the correct pronunciation of the first syllable in each word is at once clear to an unlearned reader, in the latter it is not. Ryazan seems better than Riazan, as it is less likely to suggest a pronunciation in three syllables. It may be noted that these transliterations, *ya*, *yu* for *я*, *ю* are used in Mrs. Garnett's translation of Turgenyev.

The criticisms of J. S. S. on *tek* and *shch* as transliterations of *т* and *щ* seem to me well founded. *Tek* at the beginning of a word certainly conveys no idea to the ordinary mind. The preference of *tek* to *ch* and *shch* to *sch* is apparently a mistaken following of a transliteration proper to French, not English.

The committee is certainly right in transliterating *v* by *y*. The letter occurs only in Greek words, where it corresponds to the Greek upsilon and is thus properly rendered in English by *y*. These words are so few in number that the question is of no practical importance.

With the changes that I have indicated, and with the use of *zh* for *ж*, *kh* for *х*, *ts* for *ц*, *sh* for *ш*, and ' for *ь*, the report of the committee has been adopted for use in the University of California Library.

GEORGE R. NOYES.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, }
Berkeley, Cal. }

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: ITS WORK AND FUNCTIONS.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past 50 years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one National Library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

Theodore Roosevelt. (The President's Message, Dec. 3, 1901.)

If there is any way in which our National Library may "reach out" from Washington it should reach out. Its first duty is, no doubt, as a legislative library, to Congress. Its next is as a federal library to aid the executive and judicial departments of the government and the scientific undertakings under government auspices. Its next is to that general research which may be carried on at Washington by resident and visiting students and scholars. . . . But this should not be the limit. There should be possible also a service to the country at large: a service to be extended through the libraries which are the local centers of research involving the use of books.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. (Address at Waukesha, July, 1901; for full text see A. L. A. Proceedings, or Library Journal, August, 1901, p. 9-15.)

THE idea of making the Library of Congress really national in character, helpful to the other libraries of the United States and to students throughout the country—as outlined by Mr. Putnam at the Waukesha conference of the American Library Association—has appealed to me most strongly. If the Library of Congress could lend to other libraries for short periods books which are used only by an occasional student, the unnecessary duplication of little-used books in these libraries could be avoided, and large sums released for more active educational work. The plan, recently put into operation by the Library of Congress, of furnishing to other libraries printed catalog cards at cost is a practical solution of the problem of co-operative cataloging which has been occupying the minds of librarians for years. Furthermore, the Library of Congress is rapidly attaining such a position as will enable it to carry on bibliographical enterprises of great value to other libraries, and therefore to the country at large, which those libraries can do neither so well nor so cheaply.

In fact, it seems to me that Mr. Putnam is

in a fair way to make the Library of Congress a general bureau which will be of great value to the libraries of the whole country and a powerful influence in our national education. Certainly his efforts should be cordially seconded by librarians everywhere.

EDWIN H. ANDERSON,

Librarian Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

I WOULD submit two suggestions bearing upon this theme:

First, that Congress make haste to remove the present confusion in the public mind as to the scope of our great national library by altering the name to make it fit the fact. With the name changed from "Library of Congress" to "National Library," the public would better comprehend the necessity of the large appropriations which must henceforth be made if the just expectations of Librarian Putnam and the librarians of the country are to be realized. The name proposed fits not alone the fact, but also the dignity of the service for which it stands. A National Library, in fact as in name, would be none the less, but rather more, the Library of Congress.

Again, once assured that we have a National Library in fact and in name, with a librarian at its head who firmly grasps the national idea, the reading and thinking and inquiring public will naturally turn to it when local library resources fail, and these should not be disappointed. To this end my suggestion would be that the relations of all present depositories of government documents be made more intimate, enabling state librarians and others now receiving government publications to draw on the National Library for temporary loans of books, pamphlets, etc., which may from time to time be needed locally, but cannot be locally supplied, the national librarian to exercise his judgment in every case as to making or withholding the loan requested. I would urge also that the privilege of borrowing books from the National Library be extended to all public libraries in the states and territories, the local librarians being empowered to sub-loan the books to individuals and organizations.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM,
State Librarian of Iowa.

THE paper read by Mr. Putnam at Waukesha was an added evidence that he is the right man in the right place. It showed that he has the broadest vision of the field that the National Library of the United States should cover, the highest ideas of the functions it should fill as the library of the nation. What the institution has already done for the libraries of the country in supplying them with catalog cards at nominal prices is an indication of what can be done if the librarian is supplied with funds sufficient for carrying out his plans.

The clearing house for miscellaneous books, the inter-library loans, which will enable scholars and investigators in all parts of the country to profit by the bibliographical treasures in the National Library without journeying to Washington, must commend themselves to librarians and to students on mere mention.

Just as obvious are the benefits to be derived from the execution of another of Mr. Putnam's plans relating to the exchange of cards between the National Library and the principal libraries of the country. With the adoption of this suggestion, any one who fails to find in the nearest large library the book

he wants can learn at once whether it can be obtained in Washington; and any one remote from all large libraries can ascertain by writing to Washington the nearest library that would supply the sources of information desired. Could there be any greater aid to the scholar and investigator, or the occasional searcher, than this, especially if accompanied by the privilege of borrowing the volume through the nearest library?

It is heartily to be hoped that Congress will furnish Mr. Putnam with means entirely adequate to the accomplishment of his plans for extending the influence and broadening the scope of the National Library. Nothing will contribute more to the facility and economy of scholarship and research.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN,
Librarian St. Louis Public Library.

THE most hopeful center in the library world to-day is our National Library. We ought persistently to use this name till it displaces the "Library of Congress," which misrepresents its true functions. All recognize that public libraries are growing by leaps and bounds, but few realize that the demands on them are similarly growing. The public now asks of the library, as its right, service which a few years ago would have been thought a Utopian dream. Growth in number and functions of libraries is something like that in uses of electricity. 130 new library laws on American statute books last year and 400 gifts from private sources, aggregating \$16,000,000, are significant confirmations of the prediction that our time will be known to the future as the age of libraries and the age of electricity. There is nothing like it in human history. But the cost of meeting the new demands staggers even the most sanguine. The economic side requires our closest study. Not one library in a hundred has adequate income for the work it ought to do. More money will be given each year both from public and private funds, but it will always lag far behind the needs, so that we must increase our efficiency by finding ways to make each dollar do more. The book differs from most of man's products, because each copy of an edition is an exact duplicate of every other copy, and, therefore, much library work can be done better and more cheaply at a central point. The great work of the National Li-

brary is therefore to focalize all this work in which quality can be improved or cost materially reduced by distributing results from a common center.

Comparatively few Americans can visit the National Library in person, but by telephone, telegraph, post and express, and with the coming cheap book post, its facilities can reach every corner of the nation. Librarians and scholars should turn as naturally to the National Library for help out of difficulties as farmers and students of rural problems turn to the Agricultural Department, or owners and lovers of forests to the Forestry Division. Most of this national work can be done best and most cheaply through print. Not only should we have the catalog cards now at last so happily started on a sound basis, but the National Library should also issue, as fast as practicable, a series of bibliographies and reading lists covering all subjects of immediate interest, available to every person interested, and revised with each reprinting.

Facilities for printing and for sending through the mails post free are great elements in this work. I favor a small nominal charge for all this printed matter, not so much for income as to protect against abuse and criticism. But the essential thing is availability; whether free or at the price of a few cents is a minor question.

While these lists and bibliographies could be prepared by specialists all over the country, the system will naturally lead to the appointment of such specialists on the staff, thus making our National Library the great "faculty library" of the world. Every important topic will in time be in charge of its own librarian, who will be a recognized authority on the books of that subject, and whose expert services will be available to teachers, authors and students of the topic throughout the country. Here, again, to protect against abuse and criticism a small fee should be charged for direct services to individuals by this great staff. No one will begrudge a small payment if he may freely ask help from the best man in the country, surrounded by the greatest collection of books and the most complete bibliographies, catalogs and indexes.

There are a score of things to be done for libraries from this now recognized national center of library activity. I mention here

only co-operative cataloging, printed cards and bibliographies, reading lists, indexes and other publications needed by the National Library, but which should also be made available to every other library and student in the country at trifling cost. The most widely and practically useful work that can be now undertaken is the preparation and publication of reliable, compact notes appended to book titles, to give to readers expert opinion as to the scope, character and value of the work. This is pre-eminently work for the library faculty of book experts.

Every student of these problems recognizes that the greatest gain will come from thus utilizing the labors of the most competent experts, as may be done at the trifling cost of printing and distribution, instead of wasting vast sums of money urgently needed for other pressing work in doing again what has been already much better done at the center. I have said for 25 years that the epoch-making event in librarianship would be the assumption of its proper functions by the National Library. I sincerely believe that with Mr. Putnam's appointment the new era has begun, and that every year we shall lean more and more on the National Library.

MELVIL DEWEY,

State Librarian of New York.

THE proper functions of a national library have been clearly and ably stated by the Librarian of Congress, both in his report to Congress and in public print. First, its primary duty to Congress; second, to the executive and scientific bureaus in Washington; and third, to scholarship at large. It may accumulate material which will draw scholars to Washington if adequate facilities be provided for its use; it may issue publications which will render its bibliographic work of general service; it may constitute itself a bureau of information, ready to respond by post to inquiries involving questions bibliographic as to what material exists upon a given subject, and where this material may be found; it may reach out through other libraries in the United States, through universities and through other institutions which constitute local centers of research.

These functions, personal observation and application for assistance, enable me to say, have been bravely assumed by the present ad-

ministration of the library to the extent of its limited resources. The vast amount of work necessary to make available the material already in the library has been intelligently and resolutely begun, giving promise that the only requisite for its successful accomplishment is ample funds to carry out the plans on the lines started.

In addition the system of co-operative cataloging which has been started should result in a net annual saving to the libraries of the country estimated at a quarter of a million dollars in money alone, not to speak of the benefit of the spreading of knowledge by proper indexing of all collections of books. As a further suggestion in this direction, it is possible that the library may, in time and with adequate support, add a department which would issue with the catalog cards a statement of the scope of each book listed, with an authoritative and impartial evaluation.

H. L. ELMENDORF,

Superintendent Buffalo Public Library.

THE "National Library" of the United States may be said to consist of the associated libraries of the government departments and offices in Washington, the Library of Congress being the "central library" and the others "branches." To carry out the idea of a national library, there should be the completest possible co-ordination and co-operation between these branches, of which leading features are the avoidance of unnecessary duplication and the making at the central library of a complete catalog of the whole. It might be said that all the branches should be brought under one administration; this is perhaps doubtful, but it does seem essential that there should be lodged in some board of control sufficient authority over the entire system to insure at least harmonious development and action. That all these collections of books, maps, manuscripts, etc., should be equally accessible to the public cannot be expected, but it may be asked that no undue restrictions shall hamper their fullest usefulness to the cause of learning, especially to the public service in all its branches.

Others who contribute to this "symposium" will probably mention most of the special things that the Library of Congress might be expected to do in the fulfilment of its function as the national library. Let it be my contribution thus to suggest that the first steps

to be taken have to do with organizing the various governmental libraries, numerous as they are, and many of them already of noteworthy importance in their specialties, into the one "Library of the United States"; not necessarily one in location, nor one in administration, but working as one for the public weal.

W. I. FLETCHER,

Librarian Amherst College.

NEVER before, probably, since the establishment of our national government have public libraries occupied a position of so much prominence in the annual message to Congress of the President of the United States as in that of the present year. This is but one indication of the marked progress towards the unifying of the library resources of the country, which has marked the administration of Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Putnam's success in this and other directions is apparently due very largely to the fact that he embodies several inestimable qualities which are not always found in one person. These are distinguished scholarship, exceptional executive ability in organizing and developing his own institution, and unerring tact in his relations to the outside agencies which so largely control its welfare. The recent announcements by Mr. Putnam, extending the use of the card catalog entries of the Library of Congress to libraries throughout the country, supply the successful solution of a problem which has been long and anxiously debated by the American Library Association.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER,

Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.

It has long been a problem how to save the cost of duplication of cataloging and indexes in a large number of libraries by having the cards of the catalogs and indexes made at one center for all the libraries. The matter was considered of prime importance by the librarians who joined in the Conference of Librarians which was held in Philadelphia in 1876, at which the American Library Association was formed.

Now the librarian of the Congressional Library comes forward with a plan for furnishing at a low price to such libraries as will adopt it cards for current additions of books. After studying the plan the officers of a large number of libraries have made up their minds that it will work well, and are ready to join in making it effective.

Of course there will be many libraries which will, at first certainly, find difficulties in the way of joining in the experiment. But as time goes on and the plan is improved in details it is not unlikely that a constantly increasing number of institutions will see their way clear to join in the new movement. It is by co-operation in sympathetic trials of experiments that many of the great improvements in the libraries of the United States have been brought about.

It seems to be a legitimate work for the Congressional Library to help along the work of cheapening the cost of catalogs. The work which that library is undertaking is for the benefit of libraries all over the country. The Congressional Library is the natural center for work of this kind to radiate from. At a comparatively small expense (a large portion of which is borne by the librarians themselves) the different members of Congress will save a good deal of money for the libraries in their respective districts. Well devised experiments like the one under consideration should be heartily encouraged. They often lead to great good.

In the first number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* I advocated inter-library loans. The library with which I am connected was then and has been ever since borrowing and lending books. This kind of work was afterwards systematized by Dr. Billings, when he got together in Washington the best medical library in the world, and it has since been easy for physicians in any part of the country to borrow books from the library of the Surgeon-General's office through local libraries. College and public libraries in cities continually lend to one another and to smaller libraries books needed in study.

It has been thought by some persons, and especially by an expert whose opinion I prize highly, that a great central library, established, perhaps, in New York, by some philanthropist like Carnegie, would serve best as means for making a large collection of books to be lent to other libraries in parts of the country where students are found, but where too great slenderness of fortunes exists to make it possible for the libraries near them to buy books needed by them in making investigations.

But why should not the Congressional Library do this kind of work, whether such a library as I have spoken of should be estab-

lished or not? Other libraries are doing it. One of the libraries of the United States Government is doing it. It would be a graceful thing for the Congressional Library also to engage in it. The librarian would be glad to aid in sending books asked for to all parts of the country when needed by students. This kind of work is legitimate work, it seems to me, for a national library such as the Library of Congress is developing into.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN,

Librarian Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.

It is difficult if not quite impossible for one outside of an institution to make any declaration of value as to the mission of that institution. Lack of familiarity with its legal as well as its financial limitations affords great opportunity for absurd blunders. And since Mr. Putnam has already projected greater work for the Library of Congress than most of us had even faintly imagined, it seems doubly presumptuous for any of us to attempt to so much as even suggest to him.

I can, however, suggest one plan that the progressive state librarians would like carried out, and one in which the Librarian of Congress can give us almost absolute aid and such as can come from no other source. In this I refer to beginning in a very comprehensive manner the building up of state bibliographies for the future, the past being largely beyond our reach.

Every progressive state library desires to collect every publication published by an author in the state to which the library belongs. Since the copyright record is the nearest a complete record of the published works to be found anywhere, why could not the law governing the deposit of copies be so amended that three copies instead of two be demanded from the author, and one of these copies be sent to the state library of the state in which the author resides? Such a plan would add immensely to the interest of the state library collection and would be of little cost or inconvenience to any one.

W. E. HENRY,

State Librarian of Indiana.

THE importance of Mr. Putnam's address at the annual meeting of the American Library Association last July can hardly be overestimated. He outlines a program for the Congressional Library magnificent in its

scope and yet thoroughly practical. While his proposition represents an innovation from one point of view, from another and more important viewpoint Mr. Putnam is simply endeavoring to carry out the obligation that the Library of Congress took upon itself when it agreed to become the depository for a copy of every book published under the copyright law of the United States. At that moment the Library of Congress ceased to be merely a library for Congress, while retaining of course the important function of supplying the members of the national legislature with the material necessary for their work.

It is one thing to have a large collection of books and another to make the best possible use of that collection. The innovations proposed by Mr. Putnam may all be grouped under this one head—the desire to make the best possible use of the collections and of the opportunities afforded to the Congressional Library. Of the three directions in which Mr. Putnam proposes to extend the usefulness of this library, (1) the distribution of printed catalog cards to other libraries, (2) preparation of bibliographical material, and (3) making the material of the library more accessible by sending it, under certain conditions, to scholars and students, the first is at present of the most direct interest. Its importance will become clear as the work of printing the cards for the books in the Congressional Library advances; and, while it may be true that the example of the British Museum cannot be imitated in every particular, it is certainly of fundamental importance that the Congressional Library should supplement the copyright books by extensive purchases of foreign works, without which scientific research in any field is impossible. Speaking for university libraries, which are the natural centers for research in this country, the assistance that will be rendered them when the Congressional Library will be able to supply them with the printed cards for the kind of books that are at present in university libraries and that are likely to be ordered for them, will enable these institutions to utilize their library force for purposes which only the privileged few can at present carry out, and even these few only to a limited degree.

MORRIS JASTROW, JR.,
Librarian University of Pennsylvania.

THE wisdom of President McKinley's selection of Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress has long since been fully demonstrated. We are accustomed to measure a man by the results he accomplishes considered in connection with his difficulties and facilities. It would be hard for one, who is acquainted with the condition of the national collection before Mr. Putnam took charge, with the many varied and important changes he has inaugurated, and with the number of bibliographical publications issued, to specify any additional labor that he could have undertaken in so limited a period, even with so loyal, able and enthusiastic a corps of assistants.

The first and chief requisite in a national library is an attitude of sympathy, cordiality and helpfulness. And that such is the relation it will maintain, no librarian who heard, or who has read, Mr. Putnam's remarks at the last conference, can have a doubt. Indeed, his own clear and comprehensive statement, and tacit acknowledgment, of the duties practicable or possible of the National Library, must have aroused feelings of liveliest satisfaction and gratitude in the hearts of the older librarians, who remember the former helpless, and perforce unhelping, Washington collection of books.

We are on the eve of the golden age of American librarianship. Let the dawn of this new age be signalled by a new name, adequately expressive of enlarged functions—the "National Library." J. C. ROWELL,
Librarian University of California.

MR. PUTNAM, in his inspiring address at Waukesha, so luminously and convincingly outlined "what may be done by the Library of Congress as the national library" that it would seem an impertinence to attempt to supplement that statement. Yet, perhaps, it may strengthen his hands were it appreciated by the members of Congress that the librarians of the country most heartily endorse the attitude of the Librarian of Congress, and, in the cause of scholarship, wish him full measure of success in his efforts to make of the Library of Congress a national library indeed.

The recent happy consummation of the much-discussed project of co-operation in the

preparation and printing of catalog cards is a long step forward in showing what a national library may do for the other libraries of the country—each of the latter representing a wide and important constituency of scholars, in and for whose interests Congress may fittingly legislate. But it is only a harbinger of other things to come. There is no reason why all of Mr. Putnam's dreams—and they are the dreams of American librarians everywhere—may not in time come true. No reason why the staff of the great library in Washington, of which we are all so justly proud, may not be made a staff of specialists, highly trained and properly compensated, to give advice and execute bibliographical work in each and every important field of research; no reason why the Library of Congress may not become the center and inspiration of practically all bibliographical enterprises undertaken for the public or collegiate libraries of the country; no reason why it may not be the mainspring in nearly every branch of library co-operation, mechanical or intellectual. It should, I think, lend freely to scholars, through the agency of state, municipal and collegiate libraries, such books as cannot well be supplied by the smaller institutions. Our country is so vast in extent that the great collection at Washington is practically sealed to the majority of American investigators; if the Library of Congress is to be a truly national library, it must surely lend its treasures to applicants in the most distant states. The Library of Congress should be possessed of an abundant purchasing fund; it should in every department look to the time when its collection shall be unequalled—particularly so, and that as speedily as possible, in the department of Americana, if for no other reason than that it is the national library. If, as Mr. Putnam properly suggests, a full set of its own printed catalog cards is to be furnished to each prominent library of research throughout the country, then it may well ask in return a copy of the catalog of such favored library, to the end that the individual searcher at Washington may know where material can be obtained, or the bibliographical expert in the Library of Congress may give definite information to correspondents. And having located the needed book, co-operation need not be one-sided; the library in San Antonio—

to use Mr. Putnam's example—might properly be asked to loan its rarity to the reader in the Library of Congress.

In such ways as this may the Library of Congress be made the National Library in truth.

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE outline which Mr. Putnam has given of the possible service the Library of Congress may render to the American people is one which should command the attention and the approval of both houses of Congress. It is a far-sighted and practical plan, some of the details of which, it is true, must be tested by experiment; but as a whole, it is safe, wise, and eminently progressive. While its full fruition will require generous appropriations, the result will command the admiration of the future. The one vital point is to make the large number of books owned by the nation most easily and effectively useful to all the people of the nation. All details should tend to this end. It involves, besides the expense, the broadest, most economic and prompt methods of administration. Fortunately Mr. Putnam has admirable administrative gifts and a thorough appreciation of the practical necessities. He should receive the approval and support of all who are interested in library administration, and be trusted by Congress with the power and the means to evolve and carry out the plan he has so wisely indicated to make the Library of Congress useful to every American citizen.

C. B. TILLINGHAST,
State Librarian of Massachusetts.

To the Library of Congress, with its greatly increased facilities, have come new opportunities and responsibilities. As the library of the nation, it will obtain every publication issued in this country, as well as the best books of other nations. Other libraries may confine their collections to their own sections of the country or to special subjects; the Library of Congress must be universal in scope. As far as it can be done, under proper safeguards, its books ought to be placed within the reach of scholars everywhere—that is, its scholarly books, those which are outside the range of ordinary public libraries. Such a distribution might take place through local

libraries, as books are now distributed in certain localities, through the system of inter-library loans.

The plans of the librarian are even more far-reaching than this. He would help other libraries, where they are generally weakest—that is, in their catalogs, furnishing them, in place of their own titles of books, cataloged under many disadvantages and copied with a pen, more compact, legible and accurate titles in print.

This generous offer of the nation will be accepted by libraries with gratitude, and made use of to the fullest extent possible. Whatever it may prove to be from an economical point of view, this undertaking must be regarded as an educational movement of great importance.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Librarian Public Library of Boston.

TO-DAY in the United States we are indebted for bibliographical work chiefly to three great institutions, which happen to represent three independent classes of library—the Library of Congress, the New York State Library, and the Public Library of New York City, supported respectively by the nation, the state and the city, and having at their heads men fitted for their high office by experience and learning, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dewey and Dr. Billings.

Let us consider what bibliographical work can best be done by the Library of Congress in its different departments. It seems to me that the most important is to secure exact verbal copies, and, if possible, photographic facsimiles of every document relating to the discovery, description and history of the continent of North America and especially of the United States in all foreign government archives. Of these the number of copies printed should be large enough to admit of distribution to the great libraries of the world, and especially to libraries in this country. In the copyright department the older copyright registers should be reconstructed by collecting copies of the early copyright books, and gradually carried back till they cover the early history of printing in the United States. Lists of special collections in the Congressional Library might be made useful bibliographies by including in them titles of books or items known to exist in other public libraries in the country. In the bibliographical department the work of Sabin might be taken up and carried to completion, commencing at the letter where this great work has been

stopped and afterwards printing the earlier volumes. The Library of Congress should also publish an annual brief and practical bibliography of bibliographies, showing under 50 headings the principal sources of information on the books of the world under countries and subjects. Thorough subject cataloging of all the publications of the government is urgently required, and an annual bibliographical summary of the work of every department of the government would seem to be properly within the duties of the Congressional Library.

WILLIAM BEER,*
Librarian Fisk Free and Public Library and Howard Library, New Orleans, La.

THERE are three ways in which the Library of Congress can be of great service at a comparatively insignificant cost to reference libraries. One of these, the distribution of its printed cards, has already been entered upon.

The second way is by making the contents of the library generally available. Here also a good beginning has been made by the publication of special bibliographies. For students of subjects thus treated, on which usually the library is strong, these are invaluable. The deposit of a copy of each title at the great centers of population would be a useful step further in the same direction, but it might not be too much to ask that the Library of Congress should eventually print a complete catalog of its American works, and thus do for our national literature what the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale are doing for theirs.

The third of the ways of helpfulness which especially interest reference libraries is the loaning of books. It seems to me that the Library of Congress would be justified in procuring a second copy of rare and costly works for this purpose alone. The service, even if carried to the widest extent possible, would not interfere with the functions and development of the other libraries of the land, while it would be of the greatest usefulness to the smaller colleges and institutions of learning.

It is a great pleasure to feel that the committee of Congress in charge of the library have recognized some of these possibilities, and that under Mr. Putnam's able management we may hope to have them realized.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,*
Librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago.

* The contributions of Mr. Beer and Mr. Andrews were received too late to be given in alphabetical order.

COMPILING A BIBLIOGRAPHY—II.*

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE.

HAVING secured all the information the title-page can give, we next look for extraneous information. The number of volumes, if more than one, and size naturally follow the information given by the title-page. I have said that size is an uncertain quantity. To render this information as definite as possible, I give first the apparent size as determined from the fold or signatures. If these are found to be irregular this fact is noted; as "in sixes," "in eights," etc. To place the record beyond any possible doubt the actual measurement of the leaf is also given in centimeters.

Next comes information of an unvarying nature; the size and description of a representative page of the letterpress or text. The measurement of the type should include the tops of the ascenders and capital letters of the upper line as well as the descenders of the lower line. Captions or running titles, catchwords and signatures, as well as marginal or side-notes, unless incut, I exclude from this measurement. The size of the type may easily be ascertained. My method has been to procure a copy of an old Whitaker's Almanac and detach from it the page containing samples of the various sizes of type. This mounted on a piece of bookbinder's tar board and cut quite close to the capital letters which begin the lines makes a very convenient size rule. By sliding it upward or downward near a capital letter in a page of print one is quickly enabled to find its exact size. In foreign languages this information is, of course, only approximate, the size of the English type being selected which corresponds most nearly to that of the foreign type under consideration. Should any one, however, desire to be still more exact, information regarding the names and sizes of the several foreign types and their English equivalents, the point system now in general use in this country, with other interesting information, may be found in Mr. De Vinne's recent book on "The practice of typography" (N. Y., 1900, chap. 2, pp. 52-122.)

The next information to follow is the num-

ber of pages and signatures. Care should be taken that no inserted leaves or starred pages are overlooked and any irregularity in the number of leaves to signatures should be carefully noted.

Then follows the record of illustrative matter. First in order should come plates, maps, tables, diagrams, etc., or matter which has been printed independently of the regular signatures and afterwards inserted and bound up with the work. Following these may be added the number of text illustrations in the following order, woodcuts, etc., facsimiles, and head and tail pieces, if other than conventional.

This in general closes the bibliographical record of the book from a material point of view.

Following this may come as notes, 1st, a list of the contents or a synopsis of the matter contained in the text. 2d, a list of the illustrations in the order above named with titles or description of each, especially if no such list appears in the book itself. And 3d a list of the maps, charts, diagrams, etc. The title, size, and scale of each map should here be given.

So much for a book which treats entirely of the subject. In analyticals the author's name is given, when it can be ascertained, followed by the title of the chapter, part, or article, including the author's name. If it appears at the end of the article, as frequently occurs in periodicals, it should be entered after the word [signed], in brackets. Dropping down a line in parentheses, after the word *In* follows the entire title-page of the volume analyzed. If the title is a long one it is well to repeat at its end the volume number, and in the case of periodicals, I give, in parentheses, the serial number and date of the special number in which the article appears. In most magazines this is ascertained without difficulty. If not given at the top of the first page of each separate number it may sometimes be found at its bottom as a part of the signature, sometimes in the table of contents, and, in one or two cases of the publications of learned societies, which I have in mind, this information is to be found on the *verso* of the title-page. In some cases, though rare-

* Delivered before the Pratt Institute School of Library Training, March 15, 1901.

ly, this information is utterly unobtainable from the ordinary bound copies, in which the original covers have been discarded; an argument for the retention of such paper covers or wrappers in all cases. Following the number and date, in parentheses should be given the page from first to last inclusive.

The paging of analyticals should always contain the first and the last, as it gives the searcher some idea as to the extent, if not thoroughness, with which the writer has studied his subject. Then follow size, letterpress, type, pages of article and signatures, illustrations, etc., synopsis of contents or notes, etc., as in the case of a book, as already described. By giving the signatures, as well as the pages of analytical matter, the identification of such portions of books or periodicals as have been extracted and bound up separately is much simplified.

The subject I have chosen (Bermuda) is one which is of much interest on account of its maps and charts. Little has been done in forming bibliographies of maps. In this country, Messrs. P. Lee Phillips, of the Library of Congress, Marcus Baker, and Edward B. Matthews have examined and recorded the maps of Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Cuba, etc. There are, therefore, few precedents to follow in such work.

My first experience threw me in contact with a number of early seventeenth century maps which had been extracted from the atlases in which they originally appeared and which bore no marks by which their source could be definitely ascertained. At this period Holland, and particularly Amsterdam was the seat of great activity in the production of beautifully engraved maps and atlases. Rival houses vied with each other in the amount and beauty of their products. Editions succeeded each other at frequent intervals. The maps in these atlases were usually accompanied with descriptive text, printed upon their backs, in every cultivated European language; special editions being prepared for sale in various continental countries. The culminating point was reached in the magnificent Atlas Major of Johan Blaeu, in 12 volumes published in 1663. It contained 586 maps and stands to-day without a rival in the sumptuous manner in which it has been engraved and printed.

Booksellers have fallen into the way of breaking up odd volumes of these old at-

lases and selling the separate sheets, this having, I suppose, been found more profitable than to sell the volumes entire or to attempt to complete the sets to which they belong. At any rate, such is the case and the markets are flooded with maps of this description which it is almost impossible to identify. Before being collected into volumes many of these maps were presumably issued for sale in sheet form, and it is safe to assume that if a map is unaccompanied by text upon its back and devoid of other evidences of having been bound into an atlas of maps, it was originally so issued. Many of the early maps now found bound up in volumes of miscellaneous maps were doubtless so issued. Others, with text, bound up in miscellaneous volumes, were without much doubt originally prepared for, if not published in atlases, subsequently broken up, and again rebound in miscellaneous collections.

The whole question of maps, either in separate form or bound, as we have seen, is in consequence, full of perplexities and uncertainty.

Maps, of all products of the press, are the most perishable. Their form is against them; if large they are folded, and much use with the creases soon wears them away. They are also the most abused and uncared for of all printed matter, especially as soon as they are superseded by those of a more recent date. But the value of early American maps as historic material is coming to be appreciated more and more and better care taken of the remnants which have been spared to us. Their study by historians is now considered indispensable to a thorough understanding of the advancement of discovery and the early progress in the settlement in this country. Here we probably find a more truthful record, and one in which there is less temptation for the traveller to prey upon the credulity of his fellow-countrymen, than in the marvellous tales he unfolds of his adventures in the printed page. They are besides more graphic, a few lines of the burin being much easier to understand than many pages of printed description.

From what has already been said, it is evident that maps, from a bibliographical standpoint, call for distinct treatment and a more exact description, if that be possible, than we are accustomed to give to books. At the outset some interesting questions present them-

selves. Who is responsible for the production of a map? Its publishers, its printer, its engraver, the traveller or navigator from whose sketches it has been produced, the compiler or draughtsman who puts these sketches into proper form, or the man who bears the expense of the undertaking, be it of the voyage, engraving, printing, or publication? Who indeed? And as maps sometimes bear the name of one, sometimes the name of another, and sometimes of more than one of these, it may readily be seen that numerous difficulties lie in the pathway of anyone who undertakes to make an exact catalog of maps. Two ends should ever be kept in view in describing a map and especially a loose map. First a thorough and accurate description should be given of the map itself and, again, a record should be made of every particle of information which will aid one to identify it and eventually complete the record of its source. For this purpose I have made use of nine headings for the map itself (A) and an equal number for its subsequent identification (B). They are as follows:

- A. 1. Printer, publisher, engraver, or other personal information given on face of map.
2. Title.
3. Place, publisher, and date.
4. Size by metric system. Measurement to be made within the neat line. Much confusion may arise from including the border of the map in its measurement to say nothing of giving that of the entire sheet.
5. Scale, also in the metric system.
6. Print or colors, whether colored by hand or printed in colors, style of engraving, etc.
7. Location on map of following features: title, scale, compass, latitude and longitude if indicated and how, and engraver's name.
8. Border: its style and description.
9. Remarks: extent of territory covered, etc., etc.; in very old maps insertion of sea monsters, vessels, form in which water is represented, method of projection, etc., etc., should be indicated.

For the eventual identification of maps, a description of the text upon its back should include:

- B. 1. Title — language.
2. Pagination, if given.
3. Size of leaf.
4. Size of type and letterpress.
5. Number of columns, if more than one, and number lines of type.
6. Signatures.
7. Catchwords, of every page.
8. First and last lines.
9. Remarks — marginal notes, etc., etc.

Spaces should be left on sheet for future insertion of new information when found, thus saving rewriting.

Returning now to the consideration of the general subject: it will inevitably follow that some of the references which have been made in the preliminary card list cannot be verified with the book in hand. When at last it is decided to cease research and to publish what has been collected, this material may be utilized by inserting it in the form of notes or as quotations, appended to the entries of the works, from which the references were taken. This will show that the work referred to was not unknown to the compiler or overlooked by him.

As the sheets which are written from the books themselves accumulate, it becomes an important matter to decide how they may best be arranged or filed for easy reference. It by no means follows that such an arrangement as is most serviceable while the work is progressing is the best for its publication. As the work goes on, occasion will frequently arise to consult the material on hand to see if such or such a work has not already been seen and recorded. There are several methods of arrangement which may be employed. The alphabetical by authors and titles, is probably the best for ready reference. Another is by titles of works analyzed. This I have found convenient, and from the need of such an index to supplement the author and title arrangement, arose the list which was published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* in 1898, a second series, of which is now being published in the same periodical. Another arrangement is by subjects. This has its good points. It keeps together all the works, for example, on the flora, fauna, geology, and other subdivisions of the subject to be worked up, and indicates its greater or less completeness, and thus helps towards completing the same. Another arrangement, which has much

to be said in its favor, when it comes to printing, and a final form must be chosen, is the chronological. This, however, has little value for ready reference unless accompanied by several exhaustive indexes. It is probably the best arrangement for print provided it is thoroughly indexed. If indexes cannot be given, I think the subject form would probably be the most useful. The same difficulty will be found here as in the classification of books, subjects often overlap or authors treat of more than one; objections which disappear in an author or chronological arrangement.

In my own practice, as material has accumulated, I have, from time to time, thrown it into several arrangements, but in whatever form it has happened to be at any given time, I have often had occasion to wish it were arranged in some one of the others. To obviate this difficulty, I have made several brief indexes which are designed to answer almost any question, no matter from what standpoint it may arise. These indexes are as follows:

1. An author and title index, in one alphabet.
2. Chronological index.
3. Subject index.
4. Analytical index, by title of periodical, compilation, etc.
5. Maps of Bermuda only; 1622—date.
6. General maps depicting Bermuda; 1511-1630. This latter is arranged chronologically with a separate alphabetical name and title index.

If indexes are thought undesirable and too large a mass of material has not been accumulated, I have found the following method of filing my sheets to work very well, as it allows one to easily throw the matter into any arrangement desired. With the book in hand, and before beginning to make my record I write in the extreme upper right-hand corner of the sheet the name of the library in which I am examining the book. Beneath this—of late—I have given the date. It at least shows that on such a date the book was seen and belonged there. When the book has a shelf mark or call number I also record this. The value of this record of the name of the library and shelf number are obvious, should you desire to re-examine the work, and in case of rarity it locates a copy to which inquirers can be referred.

The record is then made as already fully described upon sheets of paper 25 centimeters

in height by 20 centimeters in width. In the upper extreme left-hand corner the date of the publication is given. A word about this date may not be out of place. In periodicals and the publications of learned societies, issued in parts, the date of the part, when it can be ascertained, is given rather than that of the title-page, which often bears a much later date. The former is the true date of publication, so far as that particular part of the work is concerned, and priority of publication, especially in matters of scientific record is often of essential importance. It is needless to say that this date should also appear in the final entry. The date of the reading of scientific papers, which often takes place at greater or less intervals of time before they appear in print, should also be recorded. In arranging by dates, which are inclusive, as 1816-72, arrange under the earlier. To one studying the matter historically or chronologically, the reason for this arrangement is obvious.

I have made use of the Cutter author number as an assistance in alphabetizing my sheets. In case of analyticals I have used this twice; the first, for the main or author heading, I place at the right of the date and on the same line; the second, for the title or name of the work analyzed, is placed below the date on the left-hand end of the first line.

Each sheet also bears, in red ink, I hardly know why in red, the class number of the subject matter of the sheet, in the Decimal Classification.

I formerly indicated at the top of the sheet whether the work recorded contained illustrations or maps. This practice I have not kept up. It may be easily added at any time if desired.

There are a few details, which from experience, I have found convenient to employ. The judicious use of underscoring in red ink is very helpful. In cases where there are many lines of writing, it causes the important words to spring to the eye from the mass of those of less importance. For example, I use it mainly in cases of analytical matter, where the main heading is the author or, if anonymous, the title. The title of the work from which this is taken together with the volume and pages being underscored in red ink help very much in handling the sheets for rearrangement which at times is found to be desirable.

Another wrinkle which I have found to work well is the underscoring of unusual quoted matter, such as misspelled words, square brackets or parentheses, etc., with a dotted line. It reassures one when looking over his manuscript at a later date that the form used was intentional and did not arise from any mistake or negligence. When work so underscored comes into the printer's hands, he, too, will understand it perfectly and for a very simple reason. One of the rules of proof-reading requires that when any correction has been made in the proof and upon maturer consideration it is decided that the type ought to remain as it stands, the word "stet" is written in the margin and the words which it is desired to retain unchanged in the proof are underscored with a dotted line. If the copy goes to the printer underscored in this manner, he at once recognizes that it appears as written with the full knowledge and intention of the author and will not, as many printers assume to do, correct it to suit generally accepted standards. Other check marks and arbitrary signs I need not give, as each person will devise and make use of them as occasions arise for their use.

If what I have said shall cause anyone to become interested in local bibliography and to realize its value as a means of imparting important information to searchers after special information, I shall be glad. If it shall be the means of inspiring any to build up special collections of books and to engage in the compilation of a bibliography of the subject of which such a collection treats, my paper will have fully answered its purpose. No one is more conscious than myself of the difficulty of attempting to describe technical matters in a luminous, and at the same time popular way, especially in the course of a single paper. If I have succeeded in making my meaning intelligible in all cases, I shall be more than surprised. Below I have given a list of articles which it will be well for anyone, who seriously contemplates compiling a bibliography, to read before taking up his work.

A FEW ARTICLES ON BIBLIOGRAPHY TO BE READ.

Arranged chronologically.

Walford, Cornelius. Special Collections of Books. (In Trans. and Proc. of Conference of Librarians, London, 1877 (Lond., 1878), p. 45-49.

Note. — Gives an account of his Insurance Li-

brary which now forms a part of the Library of the Equitable Insurance Company of New York.

Wright, William Henry Kearley. Librarians and Local Bibliography. (In L. A. U. K. Trans. and Proc. of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Meetings, Sept., 1881, and Sept., 1882 (Lond., 1884), p. 197-201).

Bradshaw, Henry. Note on Local Libraries considered as Museums of Local Authorship and Printing (*Ibid.*, p. 237-238).

Tedder, Henry R. A Few Words on the Study of Bibliography. (In Trans. and Proc. of the L. A. U. K., at the 7th Annual Meeting, Dublin, 1884 (Lond., 1890), p. 128-131).

Harrison, Robert. County Bibliography. (In the *Library Chronicle*, vol. 3 (1886), p. 49-54).

Note. — Gives an account of several bibliographies of English counties.

Madan, Falconer. What to aim at in Local Bibliography. (In the *Library Chronicle*, vol. 4 (1887), p. 144-148).

Note. — Practical directions, from the personal experience of the author in compiling a bibliography of Oxford.

Chauvin, Victor. What a Bibliography should be. (In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 17 (No. 3, Mar., 1892), p. 87-88).

Madan, Falconer. On Method in Bibliography. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 1 (Pts. 1 and 2, 1893), p. 91-102).

Note. — Gives "Suggestions of Method, in Outline."

Christie, Richard Copley. Special Bibliographies [with] Discussion. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 1 (Pt. 3, 1893), p. 165-177).

Note. — Purpose of personal bibliography is treated on p. 169-172; of local bibliography, p. 171-174.

Cole, George Watson. American Bibliography, General and Local. (In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 19 (No. 1, January, 1894), p. 5-9).

Hyett, Francis Adams. County Bibliographies; Suggestions for increasing their Utility. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 3 (Pt. 1, Sept., 1895), p. 27-40).

Note. — Valuable, as it gives classes of material to be sought for and their relative importance.

Campbell, Frank. The Theory of National and International Bibliography. With Special Reference to the Introduction of System in the Record of Modern Literature. London (Library Bureau), 1896, 8vo, xv+500 pp.

Hyett, Francis Adams. Suggestions as to the Limits and Arrangement of County Bibliographies. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, v. 3 (Pt. 3, Nov., 1896), p. 167-170).

Petherick, Edward A. Theoretical and Practical Bibliography. (In Transactions and Proceedings of the Second International Library Conference, London, 1897, p. 148-149).

Cole, George Watson. Local Cartography. (In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 23 (No. 3, March, 1898), p. 102-103).

A NORWEGIAN BRANCH LIBRARY.

THIS is the day of the branch library. Main libraries are organized, and we know almost all about them. Branch libraries are to be organized in America—and in Norway. Small branch libraries in outskirts of large cities, very often in the quarters of the poor, how to build them, and how to conduct them, are the library puzzles of to-day. In the United States, where wealthy citizens compete to show their willingness to serve their fellow citizens, the question is somewhat different from the same question in Norway. We have no Carnegie to pay for our branch libraries, nor other rich men as are to be found in most American cities. My great ambition has been to study the branch library question, to get nearer to the solution of the ideal: the best books to the most people at the least cost.

In the beginning I designed my model branch library and had to give it up, because I had not studied even the rudiments of architecture. The architect of the public schools of Kristiania, Mr. Henning Klouman, became interested in the work, studied the question theoretically at home and practically in England. To my mind he has come very near to the model branch library. I submit his plans for a branch library, proposed by the board of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Kristiania, to be erected on the "Place of justice," where the gallows used to stand in the Kristiania of by-gone days.

By glancing at the plan it will be understood that our arrangement is intended to secure the greatest economy with regard to assistants. Entering the hall the visitors will find washstands and cloakrooms. The coats are to be hung on iron crosses with attached chains fitted with locks (the idea being taken from second-hand clothing stores in the United States), and the visitor takes his key into the reading rooms. Of the periodical reading room little is to be said. It seats 28 readers, and is fitted with the most recent type of periodical racks. No newspapers are to be read. The general reading room, with the same seating capacity, has shelving for 2000 selected books on open shelves: encyclopædias, dictionaries, standard reference books and the best possible handbooks in useful arts, history, language, literature, etc. There are to be good, practical catalogs both of the books in the branch and at the central library, from which books can be sent, possibly by street car. The inner, curved plate glass wall of both reading rooms makes inspection easy and protects from noise from the people in line for or leaving the delivery room. The librarian and his assistant overlook the whole library from the "desk," an elevated platform with counter. The turnstile moves by pressing a knob in the floor, the librarian thus being enabled to regulate the access to the delivery room. During busy

hours the librarian has to receive the books. No one is admitted into the open shelf delivery room with parcels; these are taken into custody by the librarian, who puts numbered labels on them and gives duplicate numbers as checks to the owners. The librarian hands the parcels over on the assistant's side (the exit), where they remain until called for, when the visitors pass the assistant on their way out.

Visitors in the open access delivery room are always under the closest inspection from librarian and assistant, and, not least, from the boy, who puts the returned books back upon the shelves. The latter will constantly be occupied arranging books on the table in the center of the room, guiding the visitors, etc. The assistant will charge the books selected by readers. Another turnstile guards the exit. When the charging is properly done and parcels delivered, the assistant presses the knob, and the visitor is allowed to depart.

The library régime will not, however, be quite as automatic as this description would suggest. Under ordinary circumstances the librarian will have plenty of time to walk around and acquaint himself with the wants of the public and the needs of the library. The assistant will be able both to receive and charge the books, except during the Saturday night rush. The library is expected to issue 100,000 books a year for home use without the aid of extra assistants. Situated in a workmen's quarter, the library will be open from three to 10 p.m., and run by one force.

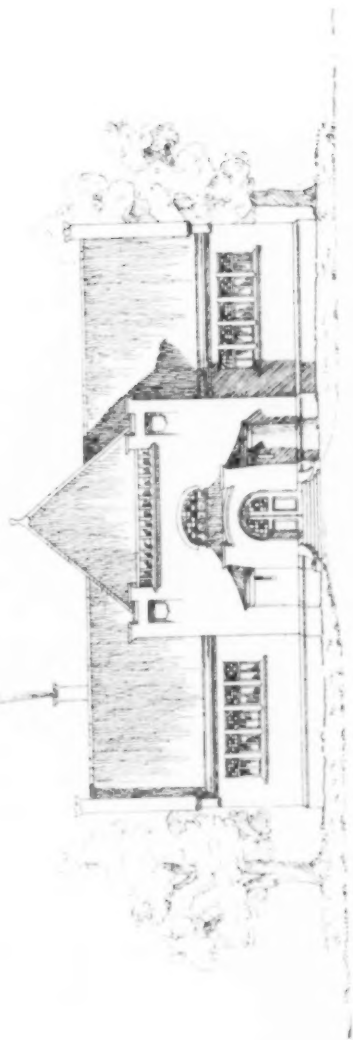
The rear of the building is set apart for the juvenile department. The room, which has its own entrance, is partitioned by a counter on which bookcases guarded with wire screens are standing. The young folks, who come only to exchange books, are not admitted inside of the counter. The assistant receives their books and puts them directly into the guarded bookcases, where the gift titles can be read through the wire network. The reading room, seating 42, is behind the counter, where a reference library in miniature, juvenile magazines, etc., are to be found. A glass door connects the open shelf delivery room with the juvenile room.

The building is to be plastered outside and the roof covered with red Norwegian tiles. A hot water heating apparatus will be placed in the basement; all floors will be laid with inlaid linoleum. The estimated cost is \$15,000, exclusive of books.

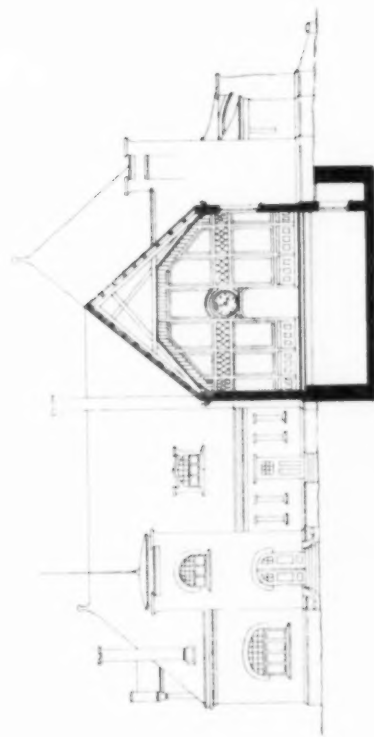
I am sorry to say, in conclusion, that our plans were not passed by the city council. Nevertheless, I have thought it worth while to present them in detail, believing that criticism from American librarians will open our eyes to recent progress and modern improvements, and make us the stronger for our next fight for the development of the public library in Kristiania.

HAAKON NYHUUS,
Det Deichmanske Bibliothek.

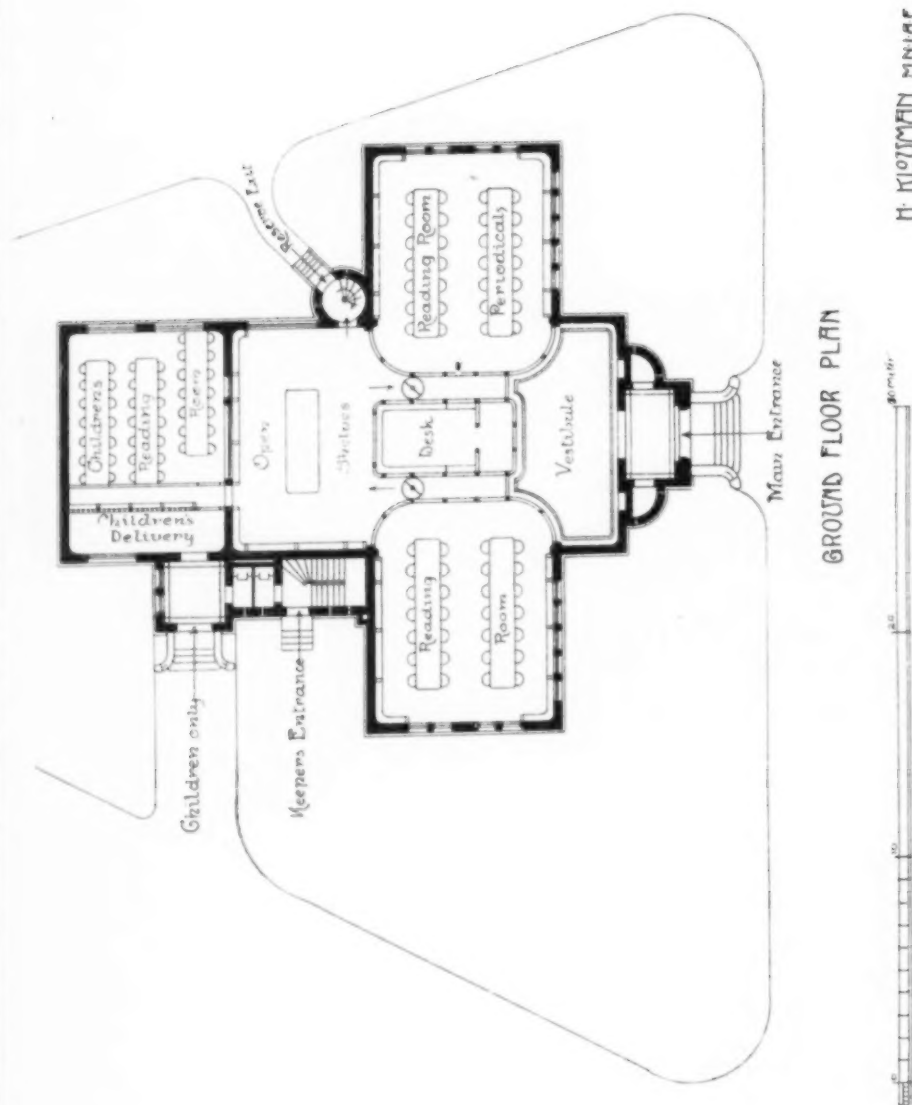
PROPOSED BRANCH LIBRARY KRISTIANIA



FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

H. KLOUMANN MINNAP ARCHITECT KRISTIANIA

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

THE subject of library architecture has recently had consideration from several points of view. From the standpoint of the architect it was presented at the Lake Placid meeting of the New York Library Association by Edward B. Green, of Buffalo, of the firm of Green & Wicks, architects, whose paper is here given in summary.*

Mr. Green touched first upon the ideal of the library building, and the interest that it excites in the community. A library building, if well and honestly done and built in good taste and with becoming dignity and grace, leaves a lasting effect upon the mind of the public and stimulates its artistic appreciation and civic pride. From the fact of its being a library, the greatest care should be exercised in the design. It stands perhaps for more than any other building in the community, and so should have its purpose clearly set forth and defined in its elevation, in its refinement of detail, and in its well studied plan, for a fine and noble building affects unconsciously the character and intellect of the public. The building should be erected by good, honest, workmanlike methods, with no shams, and no striving to make cheap material represent substantial and costly ones.

The lot, which is an important factor, is often selected before the architect, though there is no one whose judgment or experience can better be relied upon than his in determining the size of the lot, its possibilities for affording an artistic setting as well as future extensions of the building, and of advising on the questions of light and air, and other surroundings. Given a certain sum of money, Mr. Green said that he would rather reduce somewhat the portion set aside for the building and use this portion in getting a larger and better situated lot; for a building of less cost will produce a better result on an appropriate and fitting lot than an elegant building on a small and inappropriate site.

In selecting the building committee, make it small, for the decisions of a large committee are usually a matter of compromise, while a smaller number, even a committee of one, feel the responsibility resting upon them, and are apt to be more direct and businesslike.

In the selection of an architect Mr. Green named the two methods in general use—first by direct selection, and second by a limited competition; and called attention to the fact that the point was the selection of an architect, not the selection of a plan, for the architect is much more important than the plan.

Mr. Green dwelt at length upon the different ways the mind of an architect is affected and stimulated by the two methods of his choosing. By the first method he feels that he is trusted, and goes to work at the design know-

ing that his work is to count for something. He studies the problem with his client, who tells him of his ideals and desires, and there is an interchange of confidence, the good results of which will show in the completed building. The limited competition, on the other hand, really descends into a guessing match, the competitors trying to guess what will please the committee and the expert. There is no interchange of confidence, no consultation as to details, but a working and guessing to win. While he did not claim that competitions are all evil, yet he found little good in them. The architect directly selected "grows up" with his committee, he educates them, and he in turn learns from them.

If a competition must be had, start by engaging an expert to assist in formulating the program and in advising as to the decision. The competition should be limited to a few, each competitor to be paid the same amount, except the one who finally receives the commission. Select as competitors only architects so good that you would be glad to give the work to any one of them. The architect once selected, either directly or by competition, have confidence in him, and show him that you have. Make your wants known, and it is his duty to work them out as far as possible—but have confidence in the architect, or get another.

As to the matter of interior arrangement, the librarian is supreme. In the clothing, or outer structure, the architect should understand that he is alone responsible, and should be given full power. Each building is a problem different from all others. Its cost, its object, its surroundings, and the ambitions of its builders, are all to be considered. It is difficult therefore to state general principles covering the planning of libraries, for each particular one furnishes a distinct and different problem.

"A library building, however well arranged, will be out of date in an amazingly short time, on account of the progressive nature of the work. The stack and open shelves are only late innovations, and who will dare to predict what is to come next? I would, therefore, advise the building perhaps, of only the exterior walls, leaving the interior to be arranged and rearranged as often as is seen fit. If it were possible, I would suggest putting the stacks on wheels, or the use of some such flexible arrangement; also the use of movable partitions, glass or otherwise, which could be shifted at any time, and entirely change the arrangement, as convenience required."

Library architecture, as a whole, is presented in the compact and comprehensive article contributed by C. C. Soule to the Sturgis "Dictionary of architecture and building."† Opening with the definition of "library" as "any place provided for the keeping and ar-

* Summary prepared by Miss M. E. Hazeltine, as secretary New York Library Association.

† Soule, C. C. Library. (In Sturgis' "Dictionary of architecture and building," v. 2, p. 749-759. Macmillan.)

range of a collection of books, for continual public or private use," a brief survey is given of the historical development of library architecture and of the succession of types of building. The Vatican and the Bodleian may be regarded as typical of library buildings from the 15th to the middle of the 19th centuries, although in 1740 the Radcliffe Library of Oxford gave an example of the central circular reading room, later so familiar. American libraries noted as typical of styles of architecture are Gore Hall (1837), Boston Athenæum (1849), and Astor (1851), the latter setting the model of the first "conventional plan," later followed by the Boston Public, Peabody Institute, and other large libraries. The schedule of requirements approved by the American Library Association is given, and excellent practical suggestions are made for the planning of buildings to meet varying conditions of use. Especially useful is a summary, setting forth 16 "features in which library buildings need special study and treatment," as shelving and book cases, stack, alcoves, delivery room, catalogs, admission and supply of light, etc. Appended is a brief reference list of literature of the subject, and descriptive paragraphs on the Bodleian, Congressional, Laurentian, and Radcliffe libraries.

"The planning of small libraries" was considered by Charles Knowles Bolton in *The Brickouilder* for August. These ranged from the village library costing from \$5000 to \$15,000 to buildings costing from \$15,000 to \$50,000, and the illustrations given include plans of the Lawrenceville branch of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, the libraries of Champaign, Ill., Plymouth, Mass., and Wayland, Mass., and the Fogg Library at South Weymouth, Mass. In noting the requirements of a small building, Mr. Bolton says: "In the ordinary arrangement of space, the reading room is on one side of the entrance. There is a children's room on the other side, and the delivery desk is opposite the front door. Back of the desk is a stack, which forms an ell or projection. All persons passing to and from the stack must go by the attendant at the desk. In branch libraries, or in libraries having collections which grow very slowly, a semi-circular wing is attractive. The cases radiate from the delivery desk, and the windows throw light between them. The spread of the cases may allow space between their outer ends for small study tables and chairs. The stack itself should have aisles at least 30 inches wide; the top shelf of each case, on which the books rest, should be not over 6½ feet above the floor, although in the alcoves one or two higher shelves may be used to advantage, because a step or ladder will be at hand. A shelf eight inches wide is all that is necessary.

"Provision for a stack should be insisted upon in every library plan, as a means of escape from the pressure which inevitably comes upon a growing collection of books. It may

be unimportant in extent, but it must be capable of enlargement.

"The delivery desk, which is also an information desk and a vigilance station in a small library, is closely associated with every function of administration, and should be a distinct feature of the plan. It should be near the stack. . . . Finally, the person in charge should be able, if the library cannot afford to have two assistants constantly on duty, to see the greater part of every room which is open to the public—the reading room, the children's room, the reference room, and also the card catalog, which must be well lighted and near a table. It will be seen that much is required of an architect in placing the delivery desk. One is amazed to see in some fine buildings a desk dependent upon artificial light, and so placed that secluded corners (even in small buildings) permit children to romp and commit acts of vandalism beyond the eyes of the attendant."

The various features of an up-to-date small library building are noted as a reading room, children's room, reference room, work room and a conversation room, "which may also be the historical and exhibition room, as well as a meeting place for the trustees." For a larger building bicycle room, librarian's office, unpacking room, etc., are requisites, and a department for school-reference work is desirable.

"It is hardly necessary to say that thought should be given to the position which the library is to occupy in the land. It seems inconceivable that one of the best firms of architects in New York could be guilty of placing a building on a lot in such a way that enlargement is possible on one side only, and then to block that side by an enormous old-fashioned chimney and fireplace. The trustees of that library are now facing a problem that these architects have done their best to make impossible of solution."

Provision for the needs of a college library is made in the "Tentative plan," recently issued by the University of California for its new library building.* This was prepared with the desire of obtaining from librarians opinions as to best size and arrangement of the various departments of the library, and the ventilation and heating of the building as a whole. The premises upon which the plans are based are: "1, the temperate climate of Berkeley, subject to extremes of neither heat nor cold; 2, a light-giving sky of average extent, limited somewhat only in the north and east; 3, a location facing southerly, with ample space for extension laterally or toward the rear, which a rectangular building permits; 4, a fireproof structure; and 5, practically all money and materials necessary for its construction, equipment and administration." The

* University of California. Library bulletin, no. 14: Tentative plan proposed for a new library building for the University of California. Berkeley, University Press, September, 1901. 6 p.+4 plans, O.

proposed building is 310 feet by 250 feet in dimensions, three-storied, with a basement. "The entire rear and the center are mere shells of masonry, to be occupied by seven tiers of steel stacks from base to top, which will accommodate 1,000,000 volumes." Examination of the plans is essential to a clear understanding of the arrangements, but the main departments provided for may be briefly noted. In the basement the lower tiers of the rear book stacks will be devoted to the bound newspaper collections, and adjoining the stack on the eastern side is a newspaper room, 525 square feet. There are two receiving rooms, a stack room, workshop, bindery and repair room, rooms for men assistants and for women assistants, and a large room (2345 square feet) to be devoted to storage and mailing of the university publications. Ventilating and heating apparatus are to be installed in the sub-basement, over which is the lowest tier of the central stack, the floor of which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the floor of the main reading rooms. Power and heat will be derived from a central station outside the library. The two courts on either side of the central stack will have a ceiling of cement and glass, and will give storage for duplicates and for unbound periodicals. On the first or main floor cloak rooms respectively for men and women flank a spacious entrance to a vestibule, beyond which is the general delivery counter. "Behind the counter is the terminal of the book-carriers connected with all the floors of the center and rear stacks; an elevator as well as stairs; space for reserved books; and a tier of the central stack for the commonly used periodical sets, to which all persons in either reading room have free access." On this floor are two reading rooms, affording space for over 600 readers, with 140 linear feet for catalogs and wall cases for reference books. The eastern wing is devoted to seminar rooms, and in the southeast corner is a bibliothecal museum for exhibition purposes. The librarian's room is in the southwest corner, and the western wing contains catalog and accession departments.

"An unusual amount of glass is recommended in this construction. The floors of the reading rooms are largely of clear glass. Prismatic glass in the arches collects light in the day time and illuminates the corridors, while at night the same will disperse upward in the reading rooms the electric light from the corridors. The inner walls of the seminars, as well as of other rooms, on all floors, to consist of plain glass from about five feet upward."

The second floor, in addition to seminar rooms, contains a library school room, directly over the catalog and accession departments. The California historical seminar room adjoins that portion of the stack to be devoted to California history and literature. The third floor is also mainly devoted to seminar rooms, with rooms for the university archives

for prints and engravings, and for maps and charts. "The uppermost story of the central book stack may be finished as an integral portion of the stack, or may be floored over and utilized as a lecture room. Space is obtained here for photographic rooms."

"From the floor line of the third story, at a height of about 30 feet, spring the glass roofs over the main reading rooms. Such an expanse of glass might be unwise in a latitude where the snowfall is heavy, or where summer's unrelenting heat would be too oppressive. But in Berkeley a glass-covered court, measuring 100 by 63 feet, in the Mechanical and Electrical building, has proved a success, and this problem here is reduced simply to adjustment of height of ceiling, with a view toward economy of artificial heat, sufficient ventilation, the prevention of echo, and architectural effect." The "tentative plan" is worthy of the careful attention of those interested in library architecture.

THE CARNEGIE BRANCH, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

In developing the plans of the Carnegie Branch Library, special attention was given to the questions of access to everything readable and economy of administration. The building is to be erected in the stock yards district, and will be used almost exclusively by people and children belonging to the working classes, most of whom have never had the advantages to be derived from the use of a library. The contribution of \$25,000 for the erection of the building was secured from Mr. Carnegie by Mr. John Donovan, general manager of the stock yards. This gentleman is also interested in the land company which gave a block of ground 260 x 400 feet on which to place the building. The delay in commencing the building was caused by the failure of the city to establish grades and provide adequate sewerage. These difficulties have now been removed, and the contract for the construction of the building was recently awarded to local contractors for the sum of \$23,050. This does not include book shelves or cork carpet.

The building will be of brick and stone, with slate roof and fireproof construction; steam heat. The plans, given elsewhere, show the arrangement, and are correct with the exception that to the left of the entrance to the rotunda is a locker for the employees.

The basement or ground floor will be five feet below the surface and eight feet above, and is divided into an assembly room 30 x 32 feet, which it is the present intention to use as a men's club room. It is not necessary for one to go into the library proper in order to reach this room. The effort will be to get the men to use this room, in the belief that library use will speedily follow. A pleasant little room for the use of women's clubs or

school classes, as occasion may warrant, is across the hall, being 16 x 18 feet. Adjoining this is the library work room, with shelving for storage of books and periodicals not in use. Under the circular stack are the boiler, fuel rooms and men's toilet. Height of ceiling, 14 feet.

The first, or library, floor will be 32 x 54 feet without the circular stack room, which latter is on a radius of 34 feet. The rotunda is formed by oak and glass railings, extending six feet from the floor. The children's room is to the right, the entire side of the building, with wall shelving, a blackboard being in the center. The tables will vary in height, the little ones being close to the desk. Reading room is on the left, with shelving for certain popular books. The book shelves are in the rear, in circular form. Total book capacity, 10,000 v. As the ceiling in this room is 16 feet high, provisions are made for a two-story stack should use of the library in the future warrant it. The charging desk is octagonal in form, adopted after a talk with Mr. Anderson, of Pittsburgh.

The charging desk contains a card catalog, opening toward the books in the rear, while inside arrangements are made for everything for which a use can be found at this place—supplies of all kinds, application cards and register, charging tray in the center, and the other little things which are looked upon as time-savers if convenient to the hand.

The library has an annual maintenance fund of \$2500. The contract calls for the building to be completed Aug. 15, 1902. This is the first branch library building, erected specifically for such use, to be built in Missouri.

P. B. W.

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.*

AMERICANS are popularly supposed to maintain a peculiar and somewhat touchy interest in the printed opinions of foreigners concerning their country and its institutions. Whether the popular belief is well founded or not, American librarians cannot fail to be interested in the report of a highly trained scientist who has made a special, albeit confessedly hasty, study of their chief buildings. In the summer of 1899 Dr. A. B. Meyer, director of a museum in Dresden, was commissioned to visit the United States and to study museum and library buildings with a view to securing helpful information for the erection of a new structure for the institution over which he presides. The first two portions of his report are now accessible.

* I. Ueber Museen des Ostens der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America. *Reisestudien von Dr. A. B. Meyer*. I. Der Staat New York. 84-72 p. II. Chicago. 64-101 p. Berlin, R. Friedlaender & Sohn, 1900-1901. (Abhandlung und Berichte des Koeniglichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden. Band 9, p. 1. 72, and Beilage.)

At first glance it will perhaps strike some of us as strange that we have not associated libraries closely with museums in our study of the problems of library architecture. They have only to be brought into mental juxtaposition for the reasonableness of their union from this and other points of view to become at once apparent. It will moreover be plain to the readers of Dr. Meyer's pages that the museums which receive his warmest praise for system of arrangement and indexing are those which have copied closest library methods; while the library buildings which seem to meet his highest approval most resemble in structural details those museum buildings which he commends. There is no little matter for reflection in these facts.

In his preface Dr. Meyer tells us that general and searching criticism of what he has observed is to be made in an appendix to his report; hence we must beware of too great certitude as to his conclusions drawn from separate criticisms. He does state, however, in the preface, that from an architectural point of view American libraries are farther advanced and more noteworthy than American museums, and even surpass those of Europe, which is not the case with our museums. It may be said here that the author's spirit is all that could be asked in the way of fairness and good-will.

In his first part the state of New York is treated. It will be seen that only the larger institutions and those possessing new buildings or those of an uncommon size are noticed. The list of libraries and museums described is as follows: in New York City, the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, Columbia University; in Albany, the State Museum and State Library, together with a description of the University of the State of New York; and in Buffalo, the Public Library and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. The author complains, with reason, of the lack of good photographs of these structures, but carefully gives the sources of the 45 illustrations which accompany his first part.

The buildings of the first two institutions named above are described with scientific details as to manner of heating, ventilating, and lighting, and with careful study of the mode of construction and manner of displaying objects. The last comes in for no little criticism. The New York Public Library receives hardly the attention which its size and importance demands, but the author very properly excuses himself for this on the plea of the unfinished state of the new buildings, whose plans are, however, given in some detail.

As Columbia University is the first American university of which the author treats, he describes for his German readers, with a remarkably clear understanding of the subject,

the character, history, and scope of the American college and university. The library of Columbia is fully treated. Dr. Meyer approves most highly the arrangement of seminar and stack rooms in this structure, and grows enthusiastic over the steel stacks. German thoroughness and the theorists's point of view are shown in the objection made here, and with regard to almost all other buildings, to the wooden furniture and office fittings on the score that by their use the danger from fire is greatly increased.

Steel stacks, steel office furniture, and fireproof buildings other than museums and libraries, also receive considerable attention in this first part. The structure of these buildings receives no greater attention than the methods of heating and ventilation, the latter of which the author finds generally absolutely wanting. In discussing the institutions at Albany the State Library and the Library School receive the major part of Dr. Meyer's description. He describes at some length the decimal system of classification and the travelling libraries so familiar to us all. The Buffalo libraries also receive considerable space. Eighteen pages of notes, mostly of a bibliographical character, conclude the first part of the report.

It is significant that the city of Chicago occupies the whole of the second part of this study, and receives some thirty pages more space than the whole state of New York. Here also the author has omitted small libraries from his consideration. The Field Columbian Museum, better known, as a building, as the Art Palace at the Columbian Exposition, is the first institution described. Here the want of efficient protection against fire is condemned as vigorously as the admirable system of cataloging material—a combination of card catalog and accessions record in effect, if not in name—is praised. In connection with his account of the museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the author takes occasion to give a long description of American steel structures and of the hollow tile system used to insure fireproof walls and floors. He finds the structural details and plan of this building to be the best which he has described in America, both in respect to economy of space and general design. The building of the Art Institute is also described with fulness, and the work of its schools outlined. Its system of protection against fire is warmly commended.

With the building of the Chicago Historical Society the libraries of the city begin to receive consideration. The absolute absence of inflammable material from this building meets with the author's highest approval. He inclines to the view, however, that in doing away with wood the requirements of elegance and lightness in the steel furniture, etc., have not been met.

When the John Crerar Library comes up for treatment the notable compact with the

other large libraries of the city for dividing the field of books in such a manner as to secure the largest possible results from the funds of all the libraries is outlined and highly praised, being termed "as wise as it is rare." In connection with this particular library—perhaps because its building is not yet begun—the system of administration, the printed card catalog, its binding, etc., are described at length. The final verdict will hardly be disputed: "mir imponirte die Organisation der John Crerar Library als ebenso musterhaft wie originell."

The architectural features of the Newberry Library, especially its long interior corridors, resounding floors, and absence of private work rooms for the staff, are unsparingly condemned. So also the defective ventilation and the system of housing books in departments without any general author catalog for the entire library in an accessible place are strongly criticised. The "Rudolph Indexer" in its several forms is described and illustrated.

The artistic and decorative features of the Chicago Public Library, the arrangement of its circulation department, and the general plan of the building appear to have impressed Dr. Meyer most favorably. With his cordial approval of the plans, aside from those of the circulation department, few librarians will agree. He criticises severely the plan of placing the heating apparatus in the structure itself, and contrasts the failure of the ventilation system with its successful manipulation in the building of the Chicago Telephone Co.

This portion of Dr. Meyer's report closes with the best description of the University of Chicago known to me. His account is now two years old, and that means a good deal in the history of an institution which has accomplished so much in a decade. But for catholicity, accuracy, and strictly impartial, though cordially sympathetic, criticism this account is both noteworthy and commendable.

In conclusion it may be fairly said that Dr. Meyer has shown remarkably good judgment and sense in his descriptions. By strictly limiting himself to institutions, with one exception, which have large and fine buildings, which was entirely justifiable in view of the purpose of his visit, he has necessarily shut himself off from much of the freshness, vigor, and peculiar enthusiasm which differentiate library work in our small cities and towns from similar work anywhere else. But at the same time he has performed a signal service to American librarians by recording with painstaking accuracy the details of our larger structures, and showing that in his search for information after the purely material he has found it impossible to neglect the vital elements in our work. We shall await with great interest the two forthcoming portions which will treat of the libraries and museums of Washington and of Boston.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.*

THE wealth of matter which is published by governments — national, state and local — together with the kindred publications of quasi-public corporations, all of which must be considered as documents, perplexes and embarrasses the librarian. So great is the extent of this literature that no library can aim to comprise it all. Few are so free from restriction as the Library of Congress. Yet to attempt to collect every document issued by every government body in the United States alone would drain the resources of the Library of Congress and soon overcrowd its shelves. The place, circumstances and contemplated use of a library must determine the scope of its document collection. For the Library of Congress the determining characteristic has been the fact that it is the legislative library. In the Library of Congress, which of necessity comprises primarily the aim of collecting all material tributary to the work of legislation, the document collections have a wider scope than could be expected elsewhere.

The Library of Congress can hardly "point with pride" to the fact that its collections of documents published by the United States government are extensive and possibly more complete than those to be found elsewhere. For the Library of Congress nothing short of a complete collection of these documents is a fitting ideal. The documents bearing the Congressional number in the familiar sheep-bound sets have been given abundantly to the Library of Congress by law, and apart from a few losses which have arisen through the disappearance of particular volumes the set is quite complete. But the documents issued by the departments, both those which duplicate the Congressional sets and those which were wholly independent of it, have in times past been received by the Library of Congress in a most haphazard fashion. No law existed before March 3, 1901, authorizing the Government Printing Office to furnish these documents to the Library of Congress. These, since 1895 at least, had been furnished to depository libraries throughout the country. The executive departments and offices have been most willing to present their documents and have indeed responded to appeals with the most cheerful alacrity, but those in charge of them have, as a rule, been unaware of the fact that their publications were not currently received at the Library of Congress.

If it be the proper ideal for the Library of Congress to collect all printed matter published by the federal government, it cannot be deemed equally important that all the publications issued by the separate states of the Union should be included within its collections. It has, of course, a primary interest in all legislative matters, and collects the records

of proceedings of the state legislatures and the papers printed by order of the legislature and bound together as collected documents. Of these volumes there are some 7000, exclusive of all duplicates, in the Library of Congress. Separate issues of the states are collected only when they touch upon matters of the first importance, and no attempt is made to have complete collections of the purely administrative reports of state institutions generally.

As we pass from the consideration of state to that of local documents we seem to get further from the immediate purpose of the Library of Congress, and the problem of selection becomes more difficult. In view of the interest in municipal government at the present time, and in view perhaps of the functions of Congress as the governing body of the District of Columbia, the Library of Congress cannot overlook this field of literature, nor can it attempt a collection of all the local documents published in the United States. The present collection, confined almost exclusively to the large states, numbers some 1300 v. Little has, to my knowledge, been done to develop this field of literature or to establish the principles upon which the acquisition of material should proceed. It is one of the problems which we have thus far been obliged to postpone.

The most distinctive feature of the document collections of the Library of Congress is undoubtedly the wealth of foreign material which they contain. Since 1867 a regular exchange of government documents between the United States and foreign governments has taken place. Through the agents of the Smithsonian Institution some 45 sets of the publications of the United States are sent to as many foreign governments, from whom the Library of Congress receives a more or less adequate equivalent. In arranging this exchange it has been deemed important that the libraries of Europe should contain the public documents of the United States, and whether located in large or small countries, with a large or small number of publications of their own, the full sets of the United States Government have been sent. Yet the return which has been made to the Library of Congress does not depend alone upon the number of works published by the different governments, but frequently upon fortuitous circumstances. The regularity of receipts depends much upon the concentration or lack of concentration in the method of publishing documents. Where they are printed by order of the legislature, and numbered consecutively in series, as in the Parliamentary papers of Great Britain, the receipts are large, but where they are printed by several ministries, and where there are several special agents to forget the transmission, the receipts are less satisfactory. Yet the collection as a whole is a remarkable one. The documents which may be classed as legislative documents and

* Read before District of Columbia Library Association, Nov. 13, 1901.

correspond for foreign governments to our Congressional sets number over 20,000 for Great Britain and her colonies, and the European nations. There is still much unsorted material relating especially to South America in the Library of Congress.

In relation to other libraries it may be stated that the aggregate number of volumes in the Library of Congress, exclusive of duplicates, is about 87,500 volumes. The New York Public Library, where special attention is given to documents, had in 1900 65,575 volumes of this class. The other large libraries of the United States fall much below these figures, so far as their contents can be inferred from their reports.

ROLAND P. FALKNER,

Chief Documents Division, Library of Congress.

LIBRARY HELPS—INDEXES.*

EVERY person with a well-ordered mind classifies more or less closely for himself, and feels the need of indexes as guides to his classification. Indexing then follows close upon the heels of classification. An index made for one person may well include only those topics which are of interest to that person, but an index for the general public should be a guide to every topic in the matter indexed. The indexer must put himself into sympathy with minds of varied interests.

The librarian should have the instincts of an indexer, if she is to be successful in reference work, and should make herself thoroughly familiar with her bibliographic tools. One who knows the scope and arrangement of her reference books, (using the term reference in a broad sense,) can make her library of tenfold more service to the readers than it would otherwise be. Whether the library has many or few indexes and bibliographies, the librarian must be the index of indexes.

The simplest index to consider is that for a single work, in one volume or especially in several. Many readers have not formed the habit of using such indexes. It is true that some are unsatisfactory, but others are of great value. The "Riverside edition" of Lowell's prose works has a very full index to volumes 1-6 in vol. 6, while vol. 7, published later, is indexed by itself. This irregularity should be noted in the volumes on the first page of index, and on the catalog cards. Schouler's "History of the United States" has in vol. 5 an index for the first five volumes, while in each of the other volumes, i.e., 1-4 and 6, there is an index for that particular volume. The worker who becomes familiar with these peculiarities will save much time.

There are some collections which are made very valuable by good indexing. Such a set is Stedman and Hutchinson's "Library of American literature." Its subject side is often

overlooked, because it is classed as literature and its first interest is on the author side, but the general index is worth careful consideration in the small library. The titles of all the poems in the work are given under the head *poetry*; a collection of *noted sayings* is indexed; under *humor* are listed selections from many authors. Such subjects as *slavery* and *temperance*, which are of great interest historically, are brought out by the index. Some of our students are studying, in connection with early American literature, such topics as the New England Divine, Religious sects in New England, Religious dissension in New England in colonial times, etc. We have found some illuminating material here in selections from contemporary writers. There are contemporary documents relating to *witchcraft* which the small library would be unlikely to have in any other form.

Curtis's "Orations and addresses" touch many subjects of general interest, to which there is a key in the index. The same is true of Brewer's "World's best orations."

The "Messages and papers of the Presidents," edited by Richardson, contains an index, so-called, which is really a dictionary of United States history combined with the index proper of the volumes. One finds there in a nutshell the story of the old Northwest Territory; the leading facts and dates in the woman suffrage movement; the provisions of the stamp act, and like material.

The "Old South leaflets," which have brought within the reach of very small libraries the most important documents in the history of our country, have been indexed on cards by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The card index of Massachusetts public documents, prepared by the Massachusetts Library Club, was also valuable.

The indexes already referred to are limited in their range, but almost every subject is included in the periodical indexes. The first and greatest of these is "Poole's," which has been beyond the reach of many small libraries, but now in its consolidated and abridged edition is better suited to their purposes and purses. The several indexes to current periodicals allow a choice of supplements to "Poole." First is the "Annual literary index," which appears shortly after the close of the year; second, the "Cumulative index to periodicals," published monthly and cumulating to the quarterly numbers, covering a smaller list of periodicals than the former, but including authors as well as subjects, in dictionary form. The third, which is new and not yet well known, meets the needs of very small libraries which have only a few periodicals. This is the "Readers' guide to periodical literature," published by H. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, the publisher of the "Cumulative book index," and costing \$1 a year. Fifteen periodicals are now indexed, and it is stated that the number will be increased to 20 or more before the end of the year. Both authors and subjects are in-

* Part of talk given before Western Massachusetts Library Club, Huntington, Oct. 18.

cluded. The monthly index in the *Review of Reviews* is useful for those who have no better one. The "Index to *St. Nicholas*," compiled by Harriet Goss and Gertrude A. Baker, and published by the Cumulative Index Co., is proving a great boon to those who work with children. It is a dictionary index to the first 27 volumes of the magazine.

The "A. L. A. index to general literature" represents a vast amount of analytical cataloging by co-operating libraries. The new edition is greatly enlarged, and is a guide not only to essays and monographs on a great variety of subjects, but refers also to reading lists and bibliographies.

BERTHA BLAKELY,
Mt. Holyoke College Library.

PRESERVATION AND USE OF NEWS-PAPER CLIPPINGS.

Henry J. Carr, in *Our Journal* (Penn Yan, N. Y.).

DURING the past 30 years I have had experience with and made trial of various methods for utilizing scraps and clippings, and have, as far as possible, learned of all labor-saving devices for that purpose, both patented and others. As a result I am confident that the use of cards or envelopes (or both combined if need be) will best serve the purpose.

THE CARD METHOD.

The average single column newspaper clipping is scarcely two and a half inches wide, while column widths exceeding three inches are not numerous. Taking the latter as a maximum, it will be found that a method similar to the card catalog, customary in public libraries, can be carried out with ease and a moderate degree of expense. Standard size catalog cards are cut a fraction scant of three by five inches, and are used standing on their longer edges in drawers or boxes so as to be readily turned forward or back for reading the entries on the face of the cards. A subject name or some leading word of the catalog entry is written at the upper left-hand corner of each card, *e. g.*, "Death penalty," "Future life," "Temperance," "Roosevelt, Theodore."

For filing clippings, if one will procure a supply of like sized cards (and for this purpose they may be of a cheaper quality or material than is at all desirable for library cataloging) it becomes no difficult matter to indicate by a word or more the subject, or topic, of any clippings; and, folding each clipping to a length of a little less than five inches, to place it on edge just behind the card which thus serves as an index guide to it.

Subsequent clippings on the same topic, as they come to hand, are dropped into place in like manner behind the guide, alongside of their predecessors; and those on yet other subjects, behind corresponding cards bearing respective topic word or words. A guide

card once prepared serves its purpose for any number of clippings relating to that particular topic that may be placed in their order behind it; hence the ease of filing is increased with the growth of the collection and extent of the guides previously made ready.

The various indicating cards are arranged in the filing drawers or boxes in due alphabetical order, after the manner of the words in a dictionary or an encyclopedia. Care being taken to select abstract or specific subject headings rather than general or inclusive class names, it becomes possible to decide upon a suitable term, or word, that will serve for both the first filing and later as the head under which to look for it among the guide cards when occasion arises for subsequent use of a clipping.

Should two or more designations, or somewhat synonymous terms, seem applicable, which is not infrequently the case, one can be adopted and a cross-reference to that term entered on another card bearing the diverse heading. One inclined to go into this matter fully would do well to consult the "List of subject headings" prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. For a less elaborate code of headings and cross-references one may refer to and follow the alphabetical subject order of a good encyclopedia, such as Johnson's and others of its grade.

In addition to the clippings as such, notes or memoranda on the subject, or from one's reading, may be made on slips of paper and filed in similar manner behind the cards. The practice of taking all notes of reading on uniform size slips is one to be commended whether they be filed in this manner or kept together in a bunch in alphabetical or other order, and they will usually prove more satisfactory than the use of a book for such purpose.

THE ENVELOPE METHOD.

The envelope may be large or small, to meet individual preference, or as may be deemed as best adapted to the size of the respective clippings or articles that are to be filed. Ordinary commercial sizes are always to be had at no more cost than cards if bought in thousand lots, and need not be gummed. In either case envelopes will be best used in much the same way as described for cards; indicating words or terms to be written in the upper left-hand corner of the envelopes, and the latter placed on edge in boxes or drawers. If the clippings are few or small they can be placed within the envelopes. If numerous, it will be found full easier to file and find them behind the envelopes, which then serve as guide cards; and thus the envelopes can be reserved for holding, separate from the clippings, any references to books, or memoranda of kindred material elsewhere, of which it may be thought desirable to make and keep a note.

As regards special clippings of extra size, or illustrations not desirable to fold, etc., all

such had better be placed in suitable large portfolio envelopes, or else flatwise in drawers; and a memorandum of each showing where placed, filed along with the ordinary clippings, or reference slips, behind the guide cards or envelopes of corresponding topic.

In using envelopes as suggested, some have undertaken to write thereon the title of each clipping filed in or behind it. That practice is not to be commended, as a rule, for it requires additional labor, and labor-saving is one of the objects always to be sought in handling clippings. One should be particular, however, to minute on each clipping the date and name of the publication from which it is taken. Such data may serve to identify or mark the value of authenticity of the clipping afterwards, and yet will take but a moment to jot down when first in hand.

Over-abundance of clippings may prove more of a drawback, at times, than a dearth in the supply. Therefore do not aim to save everything that is valuable, but rather that which probably will be of future use or interest. Clip freely, but do not file the clippings at once. Let them accumulate a bit and "season," as it were; and, at a convenient time afterwards, sort them over and discard with discretion. Later consideration of an article may enable one to derive a more judicious opinion of its value than that formed in the glow of its first hasty reading.

A MODIFICATION OF THE BROWNE CHARGING SYSTEM.

IN THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, 1899, there appeared an article by L. P. Lane entitled "The Browne charging system; possible improvements suggested," which proposed, as the essential feature, "the substitution of a reader's card for the reader's library pocket of the Browne system, and of a book-charge envelope or card case, instead of the book card of the Browne system"; in other words, the Browne system reversed. Having tested this system by eight months' use, a sketch of its practical workings may be of interest.

The borrower's card, which is held by the library when in use, and by the borrower when not in use, is 7 x 11.8 cm. in size, and bears the number, name, and address of borrower, with date of expiration of his privileges on one side and a few important rules on the other. The book envelope is a common coin envelope (with the flaps turned in) 7.5 x 12 cm. in size, made of the stoutest stock which could be secured. On the envelopes are written the call numbers, etc., as on the book cards of the Browne and Newark systems. Formerly using the latter system, all circulating books were supplied with pockets and dating slips.

In charging a book, the assistant at the issue desk stamps date on dating slip, takes the book-envelope and borrower's card, issues the

book and slips card in the envelope. Before closing at night the envelopes are counted and arranged, and placed in the charging tray, with a tin date guide in front of them. No date is stamped on the book-envelope, unless the book becomes overdue, when the date of issue is written on, or if renewed, it is stamped renewed with date. In discharging, the book-envelope is found by the date on the dating slip, the card is taken from the envelope, returned to borrower, and the envelope placed in book, which is ready for circulation. The card is always returned to the borrower and never held when not in use (except in case of fines, or if left for the reservation of a book). The possession of it by the borrower proves that there are no charges whatever against him.

The advantages of this system are of course true of the Browne system, if the borrower carries the pocket when not in use; but the substitution of the small card, which can be easily carried in a purse or card case, is a great convenience to borrowers. Like the Browne, this system is speedy, and is so simple that the chances of error are very slight; there is a great saving of time in having the borrower's cards at hand for the notification of overdues, and for the changing of addresses; and also a great saving of stationery and of time formerly used in renewing this stationery. Of course some dating slips will have to be renewed; and it cannot be said that some of the envelopes will not wear out, but from the present outlook it seems that these will last the lifetime of the ordinary book.

One must be careful in taking a book-envelope from the charging tray for any reason, as they are not dated, and could be easily misplaced. This could be called a disadvantage, but constant practice will make one cautious. Another feature of the system which might be considered a disadvantage is, that although the number of issues of a book may be found by the dating slip, there is no record of the borrowers to whom it has been issued; but, as suggested by Mr. Lane, this could be had by adding the borrower's number on the dating slip. However, it is believed that this record is not worth the additional labor, especially in an open shelf library, where, in case a book is found mutilated or injured in any way after it had been discharged, it would be a difficult matter to place the damage where it belonged. Of course, a rule holding the last borrower responsible unless reported would to a certain extent overcome this, but as yet such a rule has not been necessary.

As it may seem strange that a library such as this (*i.e.*, with small income, long hours, small force, etc.) should change from one of the best-known charging systems, to a new system which required an envelope for every circulating book, and new cards for all borrowers, it may be well to add the reasons for changing.

At the time the changes were made the library numbered nearly 20,000 v. The work in all departments was increasing, and there was much to be done in the way of extending the library's usefulness. The cataloging was incomplete; a re-registration of borrowers and an inventory of the library were needed. Naturally, essentials had to be studied, and efforts made to eliminate all work not absolutely necessary.

In using the former charging system, it seemed that the time spent in the writing of numbers could be used to much better advantage, as the record they gave us was of but little service. With that system our work was increased by holding borrower's cards when they were in use; but this was worth while in order to correct irregularities in the borrower's register. I mention this, for it demonstrated the many advantages of having these cards at hand, and led us to favor a system incorporating that feature. Naturally, when the plans for the re-registration and the inventory showed how easily a change from the old system could be made, the opportunity was immediately embraced.

The re-registration of borrowers had been put off at different times, but could not be delayed longer. It had been the custom of the library to issue cards with no time limit, and as might be expected the register was filled with what might be called "dead cards," though in reality they were not. Many errors had crept in, and in addition there were many protests from guarantors who were called on to reimburse the library for the failure of some one for whom they had endorsed years before.

The inventory was much needed, as it had been some time since one had been made. Our shelves were open to all, and probably with less safeguards than in most libraries. We wanted to know if additional safeguards were necessary. To make this inventory the accession catalog would have to be used, as the shelf list was not yet complete. It seemed that the speediest way of doing the work would be to number (with the aid of an automatic numbering machine) a slip for every book accessioned, and after comparing these with the books on the shelves, charged out, condemned, etc., the remaining slips would show the missing books.

Now, as a slip for every book was necessary, we simply substituted envelopes in their place; and as new cards would have to be written for the majority of borrowers, the size of the cards was changed, and new cards written for all. In considerable less time than was expected the inventory and re-registration were completed, and with but little additional labor a simple, accurate, speedy charging system put in operation. We are pleased with its workings in every way, and consider it a decided improvement over the one formerly used.

CHARLES D. JOHNSTON,
Cossit Library, Memphis, Tenn.

AN EXTENSION OF THE PICTURE BULLETIN.

"You are invited to view a collection of North American Indian curios and pictures in the reference room of this library. This collection has been loaned by several friends, and is designed to give the boys and girls of the public schools a clearer conception of the Indians and their manner of living than is usually obtained from books." In red ink on the card of invitation appeared the words teepee, loom, costumes, blankets, weapons, games, pictures, books, baskets, pottery and canoe model.

At this season of the year a great many children are obliged to study the early history of our country, and incidentally about Indians. To interest children, and to give reality and life to the historical work, it was decided to have in the Webster Free Library of New York City a little collection of things Indian. The work of gathering and preparing the exhibit was given to the junior member of the staff, Miss Eva L. Boggan, to whom all credit is due. Miss Boggan immediately put herself in touch with persons interested in Indians and Indian affairs—authors, artists, anthropologists, ethnologists, librarians, Indians, merchants and publishers. All were very kind and helpful. Private collections of considerable value were gladly loaned, and in some cases personal assistance was given in arranging the exhibit.

On entering the main room the casual visitor is startled by seeing a regular buffalo hide teepee. This teepee was used by the Sioux Indians about the time of the Wounded Knee fight, and in it is the war sheet of Rain-in-the-Face, and also several blankets. On the outside is a buffalo calf skin with curious pictorial decorations. Various storage baskets, moccasins, etc., are included in the little enclosure made by a horse hair lariat supported by snow shoes and lacrosse sticks. On the woodwork of the corner is arranged a collection of casts of American prehistoric implements, donated by the Smithsonian Institution. The stairway is draped with blankets of brilliant hues. The mass and warmth of color is, perhaps, the first thing to strike a visitor on entering the reference room. From the picture moulding to the floor the walls are completely hidden by Indian blankets of many kinds and colors. Above the blankets is a frieze formed of baskets, cooking baskets, meal baskets, carrying baskets of various kinds and a papoose basket. On the blanket background are arranged in various interesting positions portions of many buckskin costumes, a bow and a quiver full of stone and steel tipped arrows, flint-lock muskets, and many water colors, originals of the Deming illustrations. A nearly finished blanket is still in the loom, which is set up in a corner ready for use, just as it once was in New Mexico, with wools and implements awaiting

the Navajo weaver. The head dress of eagle feathers has been placed well out of reach, for its preservation's sake. On six book-cases sheets of glass have been temporarily screwed, and behind the glass are the many small and unusual objects—the silver tribal brooches, doll papooses, bead work, ornamented war clubs, games, toys and relics. In the center of the room one show case contains an exhibit designed to show method and material necessary to produce fine Indian pottery. Other cases contain books and manuscripts in the language of the Micmac, Seneca, Mohawk, Sioux and Cree tribes.

Some weeks before the opening of the exhibit all books in the library which related to Indians were set aside, and a good many more were purchased for the occasion. These books, for circulation, are placed on a table in the middle of the room under a sign in large type, suitably displayed, which reads: "Books about Indians. Stories, very entertaining; charming biography; really interesting histories." The sign is under a large canoe model, and is supported by flint-head hunting arrows. It is hardly needful to say that the table is nearly empty.

In accordance with the views of the New York Library Association on the subject of publicity, invitations were sent to the city papers, teachers, librarians, library school students and the trustees of the library.

Perhaps a word as to the results of this exhibit may not be out of place. At this writing it is impossible to give all results, as the collection has been on view only three weeks, and it will continue three weeks longer. However, in the three weeks about 2200 children have been required to write compositions on the subject of this collection, and about 500 must make drawings of Indian things for illustrations to use in their "Hiawatha" lessons. Six thousand persons have visited the library, and on two occasions it was necessary on account of the crowds to refuse admittance to many children. The local press has treated the effort kindly; teachers, trustees and librarians have come in numbers to help and to hinder, to praise and to criticise. The circulation of books is very largely increased, and the reference work was never so great.

This library is situated on the great East Side. It is an East Side crowd which has been and is coming here. The objects are partly under glass, but mostly open for inspection. Many of the things are costly and some very fragile. Nothing has been lost, stolen or broken. Voices are instinctively lowered, and, considering the crowds, the atmosphere is one of quiet and order. The ready response to confidence placed in the public during the past few weeks cannot but cause one to marvel that the feasibility of the open-shelf system should in some minds be still a matter of doubt.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD,
Librarian Webster Free Library.

LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE municipal appropriations made for 1902 for library purposes in New York City are \$65 180.50 in excess of the amount granted for the year 1901. A table showing the appropriations in comparison is as follows:

	1902.	1901.
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.....	\$85,650.00	\$81,850.00*
Aguilar Free Library So- ciety.....	38,000.00	37,350.00
Webster Free Library.....	6,800.00	5,300.00
Cathedral Free Circulating Library.....	17,275.00	13,150.00
Free Library of the Univer- sity Settlement Society....	4,500.00	5,750.00
Washington Heights Free Li- brary.....	5,500.00	4,500.00
Maimonides Free Library of District No. 1 of the In- dependent Order of Benai Berith.....	10,000.00	9,500.00
Young Women's Christian Association Library.....	5,000.00	5,500.00
Harlem Library.....	8,300.00	7,750.00
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.....	6,150.00	7,000.00
Tenement-house Chapter Li- brary.....	950.00	1,020.00
Public Library, Brooklyn....	150,000.00	100,000.00
Queens Borough Li- brary.....	\$17,500.00	15,000.00
For maintenance of established free circulating libra- ries when acquired as branches.....	2,500.00	
	20,000.00	
New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind.....	677.70	455.80
Young Men's Benevolent As- sociation Library.....	4,025.00	2,060.00
Tottenville (S. I.) Library.....	1,116.10	727.00
	364,843.80	

The total amount granted for 1901 was \$214,779.30, including appropriation for the St. Agnes Library, later merged with the New York Public Library.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

THE Librarian of Congress has issued a second circular regarding the issue of printed catalog cards to libraries. Information regarding the ordering of cards, price, etc., is again fully given, and further details of the proposed method are touched upon. It is stated that "the classification scheme of the Library of Congress, in so far as it is finished, viz., for Bibliography (including Library science) and American history, will be printed by the end of 1901 and a copy furnished to all subscribers for cards who desire it. An advance edition of the A. L. A. cataloging rules, as far as revised by the advisory committee of the Association and approved by the Publishing Board, will be printed by

* Granted to the New York Free Circulating Library, not then merged in Public Library.

the Library of Congress for distribution to subscribers to catalog cards. The cataloging rules of the Library of Congress agree with these in all essential points. Variations will be pointed out. These rules will be ready for distribution, it is expected, in the early part of 1902."

The clipping of cards from the 33 or "standard," to the 32 or "index" size must be done by the subscribing library and will not—at least for the present—be attempted at the Library of Congress. "It is believed that a satisfactory cutting and punching outfit for doing the work by hand will be found comparatively inexpensive and a desirable acquisition for any library."

"The demands for the proof sheets of catalog cards in the course of printing at the Library of Congress have been so numerous and urgent that it is very probable that, in addition to the copies distributed to libraries subscribing largely to the cards, other copies will be issued at a subscription price. Possibly the whole distribution, except by way of exchange, may have to be placed on a priced basis. The arrangement for subscriptions cannot be effected at once, but will probably be by the first of January next."

Orders for the cards have already been invited, but it is pointed out that there is likely to be delay in filling early orders, "which must not be regarded as necessarily incident to the system of distribution." Full directions and sample forms for ordering are given and in the case of titles not yet printed orders will be held if desired and filled when cards are issued. A tabulated statement is given of the series of catalog cards now in print at the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

THE plan to establish a "model library" exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903 is taking definite form, in accord with the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Missouri Library Association, and committees are being formed with the purpose of interesting prominent men in the states included in the Louisiana purchase. It is expected soon to secure the indorsement of the St. Louis Commercial Club, and similar steps will be taken in all the large cities. The resolutions signed by the committee, together with all the other signatures, will then be sent to the executive committee of the exposition at St. Louis. General Milton Moore, of St. Louis, is chairman of the first committee, the other members of which are Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Edward Wilder, trustee of the Topeka, Kan., Public Library; Purd B. Wright, librarian of the St. Joseph

Public Library, and James I. Wyer, librarian of the Nebraska State University.

The stipulations are that the building shall not cost less than \$50,000, and shall afterward be used as a branch library. It is to contain not less than 5000 volumes and there shall be a competent librarian in charge of it. The equipment and books are to be given to the library at the close of the exposition. It is hoped that the Library of Congress will make an interesting loan exhibit of maps, charts, and documents relating to the Louisiana purchase and the history of the region.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Committee on Library Training: A. E. Bostwick has accepted the chairmanship of the committee on library training, *vice* Mrs. Elmendorf, resigned.

Committee on Relations with the Book Trade: H. L. Elmendorf has accepted membership upon the committee on relations with the book trade, *vice* R. R. Bowker, resigned.

Registrar: Miss N. E. Browne is reappointed registrar.

State Library Commissions.

NEW JERSEY P. L. COMMISSION: H. B. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The commission has issued an excellent "Handbook" for the current year, devoted to "Libraries and library laws of the state," and similar in form and arrangement to the "red book" which preceded it. It contains an account of the duties and objects of the commission, simple directions for establishing public libraries, the library laws in full, tabulated library statutes for the state, and descriptions of New Jersey libraries, accompanied by illustrations. There are 102 libraries in the state, of which 51 are entirely free; 38 are subscription libraries; five are school libraries, three are college libraries and one is a seminary library; three are society libraries, while one is both free and subscription; 37 own their own buildings; 59 use a card catalog, though not all are complete and modern; of the 95 which report on the subject, 77 permit public access to their shelves in whole or in part.

The next publication of the commission will probably be a list of books recommended for purchase by small libraries.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The 58th regular meeting of the association was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at eight o'clock. Thirteen persons were elected to membership.

The program of the evening consisted of a paper by Dr. Roland P. Falkner, chief of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress, on the "Document collections of the Library of Congress (see p. 870), and a discussion on "Subject catalogs versus bibliographies," opened by Mr. W. S. Burns, of the Public Documents Library.

The discussion on "Subject catalogs versus bibliographies" had been postponed from the March meeting. Mr. Burns, in reopening this discussion, presented the same arguments as at that meeting. The discussion was entered into by J. C. M. Hanson, W. D. Johnston, David Hutcheson, Miss Alice Fichtenkam, Thomas H. Clark, Bernard Green and B. P. Mann.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30. There were 85 present. HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss H. P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

The first annual meeting of the state library association of Pennsylvania, organized at Atlantic City in March last, under the name of the Keystone State Library Association, was held at Harrisburg, Nov. 13 and 14. It brought together an attendance of about 75 and proved in every way enjoyable and satisfactory. Sessions were held in the state library, the state librarian, Dr. G. E. Reed, the first president of the association, presiding.

The meeting opened with a reception at the state library on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 13, tendered by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Reed, and Mr. John Thomson, and there was delightful music, after which the party adjourned to the newspaper room, where supper was served and speechmaking was indulged in.

The business session of Thursday morning was opened with an address by Mr. Thomson, setting forth the reasons for the formation of the Keystone State Library Association, showing how necessary it is for libraries to come in touch with each other, and that the design of the association is to bring, if

possible, all the libraries of the state into sympathy and co-operation. The meetings of the society are limited to one a year, to be held at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint. By this arrangement it is hoped that all the libraries will be represented and those in charge of the 150 or 200 libraries of the state be enabled to gather together annually and discuss some of the important problems that are continually arising in the conduct of libraries.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, followed with an address on the proposed distribution to libraries of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress. A committee on nominations was appointed, and then arose an interesting discussion on the quality of the fiction which it is the duty of libraries to furnish, or to refrain from furnishing. Some were in favor of Howells' recent dictum that all works of fiction should wait a year before being placed upon the library shelves, thus eliminating the great amount of sensational trash which is heralded one year as phenomenally good, and the next sinks down to its own level. All were in favor of a careful examination of works of fiction before admitting them to the library.

At the afternoon session officers were elected as follows: President, Edwin H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Miss Isabel Ely Lord, librarian at Bryn Mawr College; secretary-treasurer, Miss Hannah P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre. Executive committee, H. R. Hartswick, assistant librarian, State Library, Harrisburg; Miss Wolle, trustee of Public Library, Bethlehem.

A paper on "The differentiation of fiction" was read by John Thomson. He said that at present libraries note in their tables of circulation the broad classes of religion, sociology, fine arts, biography, travels and so on, all the rest being put in one lump figure as fiction. This gives no idea of the real character of the reading pursued by patrons of free libraries. Mr. Thomson stated that he had notes prepared on nearly 2000 volumes of fiction, indicating their value as preliminary reading on historical matters. Of these he had caused 650 to be more closely analyzed and arranged in 23 classes. In these were found admirable accounts of revolutions, sieges, battles, discoveries and expeditions, colonial life, customs, biography, reformations, inquisitions. Before dealing with these finally the accepted authorities in English, French and German were consulted to verify the principal points brought out by the writers. He therefore suggested that statistics of the different kinds of fiction circulated be kept, as for example, standard, historical, descriptive, sociological, etc., in order that the large per cent. given in the yearly reports may not be classed as trash by the public, and especially by the city fathers. An interesting discussion ensued, and the subject was referred

to a committee of three to be appointed by the president, who were requested to report on the whole matter of fiction in public libraries at the next meeting.

The question of the place for the next meeting was informally discussed, the general sentiment being in favor of some summer resort as near as possible to some of the smaller libraries, rather than in a large town. A paper by J. G. Rosengarten describing a visit to some of the great European libraries, which in Mr. Rosengarten's absence was read by Mr. Thomson, closed the session, and the members adjourned, feeling that the meeting had presaged well for the library interests of the state.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Margaret C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens.

Treasurer: Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian.

The 11th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Adrian, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8 and 9. The Adrian Public Library, Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, librarian, occupies the entire first floor of the city hall, and the meetings of the association were all held in the council chamber in the second floor of the same building.

The first session, on Friday afternoon, was called promptly to order, and Mr. G. Milo Dole, a member of the Adrian library committee, in a most graceful address, cordially welcomed the association to the city and to the library. He urged most earnestly three points: 1. All librarians should feel and maintain their dignity; 2. Avoid ruts; 3. Guard the position of librarian in its responsible office as a moulder of public opinion.

Mr. Henry M. Utley, president of the association, responded. Thanking Mr. Dole for his very kind and pleasant greetings, Mr. Utley stated the object of the meetings to be always in line with the remarks of welcome, to discuss the problems which daily confront us in our profession, which we believe to be a noble and holy mission.

Ex-Governor Luce, president of the state library commission, was called upon for a speech, and urged with his wonted zeal the work of the commission, which in such large measure owed its organization to the efforts of the state association.

The regular program followed. Miss Rosenberg, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, presented the "Problems of a reference librarian"—the selection of books, their arrangement, and the constant vigilance and endless patient research which alone can make their contents available through the librarian to the public. The necessity for a bibliographical sense, and the qualities and characteristics necessary to right and successful work, among which must rank endless pa-

tience, sound learning and high ideals, were, in brief, the points touched upon. Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich, of the State Normal College Library, Ypsilanti, gave a five-minute talk on "Public documents in small libraries," emphasizing the necessity of discrimination in their selection and their inestimable value, suggesting their being cataloged and classified like other books, and placed on the shelves beside others of their kind, and not relegated to a limbo unknown and unknowable to the patron of the library; and specifying some of those indispensable to the smaller library. Miss Swartwout, of the Three Rivers Public Library, followed with another five-minute talk on "Winning the public to the library." Among other very practical methods was that of personally enlisting the interest of the mercantile, manufacturing and professional men of the community (speaking particularly of small towns), and emphasizing what physicians and clergymen could do to suggest reading to many whom they minister to.

Mrs. Priddy, of the Adrian Woman's Club, gave the last talk of the session—on "Woman's clubs and the library," and between her sound sense and keen satire little was left behind. Much discussion followed each paper, "short papers and much discussion" being the rule of the meeting.

The Friday evening session, following precedent, was social rather than professional. The Rev. H. P. Collin, of Coldwater, read a layman's paper on "The library and the librarian as an organ in the social organism," and then followed in the library and reading room a delightful reception, with music and refreshments.

Saturday morning Miss Mildred Smith, of the Ypsilanti High School Library, gave an admirable address on "High school library work," speaking of small libraries, her own numbering about 5000 vol., well classified and cataloged. The catholicity of library work was constantly manifest in that the methods of most diverse libraries seemed adaptable to one another.

The final paper, "Fads, fallacies and faults in library work," was by Miss Corwin, of the State Library, Lansing. With delicate humor and sound judgment Miss Corwin scored those librarians who lose sight of their work in the multiplicity of methodic detail; whose tools are perfection, but are of little absolute service; who, in seeking after signs and symbols, forget the broad outlook and the strong mental grasp necessary to the larger meaning of our high calling.

The question box was of unusual practical interest.

The final session at two o'clock was given over exclusively to business. Reports were read. Officers were elected as follows: President, Henry M. Utley, Detroit; vice-presidents: H. O. Severance, University Library, Ann Arbor; Miss Phoebe Parker, West Bay City; secretary, Miss Margaret C. Upleger,

Mt. Clemens; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, Adrian.

The next meeting is to be held in Detroit, in October, 1902.

In addition to a vote of thanks for the cordial local hospitality received, the association passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Michigan Library Association, on the suggestion of ex-Governor Luce, president of the library commission, recommend to the commission that they make as easy terms as possible to district schools by which they may receive books from the state library, and that they send printed circulars of information, stating the conditions under which books may be received, to all the county school commissioners to be distributed by them to the district school teachers in their respective counties.

Resolved, That the Michigan Library Association ask for a library section in the State Teachers' Association.

Resolved, That the Michigan Library Association recommend to the State Board of Library Commissioners that they prepare and publish a paper, or booklet, on the condition and progress of the libraries of the state to 1902.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation authorizing books belonging to and circulated by public libraries to be entered as second-class mail matter when addressed from or to a public library. That would give us a rate of a cent a pound. And that a marked copy of this resolution when printed be sent to each of our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

MARGARET C. UPLEGER, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: S. L. Wicoff, Sidney.

Secretary: E. C. Williams, Cleveland.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Springfield.

The vice-presidents elected at the annual meeting at Sandusky in October were as follows: 1st vice-president, Martin Hensel, Columbus; 2d vice-president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 3d vice-president, Mrs. I. F. Mack, Sandusky.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-treasurer: R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Public Library.

A meeting of the Library Club of Buffalo was held in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, Nov. 20, 1901. Miss Mary Campbell resigned her position as chairman of the home library committee because of failing health. Mr. Walter Brown was chosen to succeed her. The committee on library institutes made a gratifying report. After the reading of the reports the club was entertained by a literary and social program.

RICHARD F. MORGAN, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

The meeting of the Chicago Library Club,

held Nov. 15, was wholly a business meeting. Mrs. John M. Grant, Miss Evelyn H. Walker, Miss Metta Loomis and Miss D. B. Crandall were elected to membership. Mr. Andrews presented a report of progress from the committee on the distribution of the union list of periodicals. The total cost of publication was \$588, divided as follows: John Crerar Library, \$238; Chicago Public Library, \$150; University of Chicago Library, \$75; Newberry Library, \$75; Chicago Library Club, \$50. (The John Crerar Library also had guaranteed anything beyond the above total.) The distribution gave to the Newberry Library 100 copies, to the University of Chicago Library 100 copies, to the Chicago Public Library 200 copies, to the John Crerar Library 350 copies, to the Chicago Library Club 100 copies, and 150 copies were set aside for complimentary distribution to the press, committees, collaborators, etc. The revised constitution was a special order, and after much debate and several amendments was adopted. A letter from Mr. E. W. Blatchford (now in England), a member of the club and a trustee of the Newberry and John Crerar libraries, was read by the secretary.

The following resolutions were introduced by Miss M. E. Ahern, seconded by Miss M. E. Hawley, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the club:

Whereas, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone has founded the T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, a gift to the Chicago Public Library, and

Whereas, This is the first gift of the kind received by the Public Library of this city, therefore be it

Resolved, That this club make known to Mrs. Blackstone its high appreciation of her action, and be it further

Resolved, That the club extend to the board of directors, and to the librarian of the Chicago Public Library, its congratulations and its hope that the example thus set may be followed by other citizens of Chicago.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CLUB OF EASTERN MAINE.

President: Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

Secretary-treasurer: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Eastern Maine Library Club was held at the Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna, Oct. 26. Nine libraries were represented in the attendance, and the program proved most interesting. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the president, Ralph K. Jones. After reading of the minutes prayer was offered by Rev. D. A. Boatwright, after which an address of welcome was spoken by C. L. Jones, one of the trustees of the Stewart Library, to which George T. Little, of Bowdoin College, responded in behalf of the club and the visitors.

A paper on "Some advantages of library training," by Miss C. S. Green, librarian of Bangor Theological Seminary, was followed by general discussion on the following topics:

Should small libraries try to collect local history; should librarians endeavor to answer all inquiries; branch libraries or delivery stations for towns containing several villages, and how to make the library accessible to people in remote sections of the town; should the transfer of books to members of the same family be allowed; should new books be renewed to the same person. The closing paper on the morning's program was by Rev. J. G. Fisher, of Dexter, on "The library as an aid to the pulpit."

A delightful luncheon was served at noon by Corinna hostesses, in the basement of the library building, and an inspection of the beautiful building followed. At the afternoon session papers were read as follows: "The librarian and his duties," by G. T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College; "Types of libraries and their relations," by Miss Josephine Beard, of Fairfield; "The reference and question department of a free library," by Hon. L. D. Carver, state librarian, read, in Mr. Carver's absence, by the secretary. There was informal and general discussion of the work to be done by libraries with schools, the children's department, the preparation of a subject list for the use of the schools of the town, methods of creating an interest in the public library, and town appropriations for the maintenance of the library.

The passage of the usual resolutions of thanks, and adjournment, followed.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The December meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 3.30 p.m. There was a full attendance of members, about 85 persons being present. The program of the afternoon was so full, and proved to be so interesting, that a portion was necessarily deferred until the next meeting.

The committee on co-operation between libraries and schools reported that seven letters had been received from school principals since the presentation of their report in October, but no new information concerning the library facilities of the public schools was furnished. The committee asked to be released from further service, and suggested that a copy of the tabulation furnished by the committee, together with the papers from which the report was made, should be turned over to the Brooklyn Public Library.

It was voted that the committee be released, with thanks for its efficient service.

The committee on co-operation between Brooklyn libraries reported that the Brooklyn

Public Library board is willing to consider the application of any other Brooklyn library for space in its *Bulletin* for a monthly list of accessions, and that the Pratt Institute Free Library has made arrangements to print its accessions in this way, until further notice.

The subject announced for discussion was "Library regulations," and was opened by Miss Helen E. Haines, managing editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The speaker stated that the information received from about 10 public libraries in answer to certain questions addressed to them had furnished the basis of her notes. The questions covered the ground of how libraries decide upon their regulations, the matters of difference and common agreement, the general practice as to revision, enforcement of regulations, etc. The regulations which affect the public may be divided into three classes: those relating to membership, to the circulation of books, and the reference use of books. In each case the object should be to obtain as full a degree of security of books and ease of administration as is consistent with the convenience of the public. Until recently nearly all public libraries have required each borrower to furnish a guarantor as security for books withdrawn, but this provision is gradually being abolished. Some libraries require the name of a responsible person as reference, while at least one simply requires the filling out of an application by the borrower.

The question of "lost cards" is a perennial source of vexation to borrowers and to librarians. There is always a penalty attached to the loss of cards, but it varies in different libraries. Most libraries will not permit a borrower to make an exchange of books on the day of taking; as mistakes are frequently made when the selection is made from a card catalog, this regulation seems to demand frequent exceptions.

The form in which library regulations are presented to the public varies from little book-marks, containing a few simple statements of notes and suggestions, to little leaflets of information; while other libraries issue a sizable pamphlet of "Rules and regulations." A more responsive attitude on the part of librarians towards those who object to library rules would make the atmosphere of a public library more sympathetic and agreeable.

The discussion of the paper brought out many interesting points. One speaker suggested the advantage of a library starting with a few simple rules, which could be modified and added to as occasion demanded. Another speaker replied that this course had been pursued in one city, and that the frequent loss of books necessitated a more strict code of rules. Another suggested the use in reference rooms of printed guide cards which would enable readers to quickly ascertain in what part of the room the books on different subjects were shelved. One point on which all the speak-

ers agreed was that the rules adopted by public libraries should be made as simple as possible. The persons taking part in the discussion were as follows: Miss Hawley, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Rathbone, Pratt Institute Free Library; Miss Burt, Des Moines (Ia.) Library; Mrs. Hartich, Bushwick Branch Brooklyn Public Library; Miss McMillan, South Branch Brooklyn Public Library; and Miss Pospishil, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library. Miss Weeks, of Pratt Institute, Mrs. Wm. M. Thornton, and Mr. Hermann Meyer made suggestions from the standpoint of the public.

A letter was then read by the secretary from Mrs. Elmendorf, secretary of the New York Library Association, on the subject of districting the state in the interest of libraries. Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, and chairman of the committee, was called upon to present the subject more fully to the club. Owing to the lateness of the hour and another engagement, he asked to have his remarks postponed until another meeting, which was granted.

It was voted, that a committee be appointed to consider the districting of Long Island in accordance with the general plan suggested, this committee to consist of the executive committee of the club, with power to add two or three to the number. The meeting then adjourned.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

Secretary: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, 4th avenue and 23d street, Nov. 14, 1901, about 200 being present.

The meeting was called to order at 3:10 by the president. Minutes and reports of the executive committee were read and approved. The committee also announced that cards of invitation to the regular meetings of the club would be sent to all librarians in the vicinity whose names can be secured by the secretary.

The treasurer's report was read and approved, showing a balance of \$346.71.

The following letter from Mrs. Elmendorf, secretary of the New York Library Association, was read and a motion to refer it to the institute committee carried:

"For a long time the New York Library Association has realized that it gathers into its membership too few of those who are interested in public libraries throughout the state. It is only through the cordial interest and intelligent co-operation of all library workers in the state that the association can help to bring to every citizen of our great common-

wealth that happiness and intelligence of which well administered public libraries are reservoirs.

"The association also realizes that it is very difficult for many library workers to come to its annual meetings, and that many of those who find it almost impossible to come most need the encouragement and stimulus which we all gain from a sense of companionship in the ideals and difficulties of our work.

"The work of the association is inadequate and incomplete so long as it unites only the great libraries of the state. For its own sake, the association needs to be in touch with every library. After a most interesting discussion, following the report on library institutes made by the executive board, the association voted, at its recent meeting at Lake Placid, to begin a definite co-operative movement for the assistance and advancement of public libraries in all parts of the state. For the current library year, the matter was placed in the hands of the following committee: James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York City, chairman; W. R. Eastman, state library inspector, Albany; A. L. Peck, librarian of the Free Public Library, Gloversville; and, *ex-officio*, the secretary of the New York Library Association, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood avenue, Buffalo.

"The general report on the subject, under which this committee is working, contemplates a division of the state into not less than six, nor more than 10 districts, exclusive of the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, and the country naturally tributary to each. In each of these several districts it is planned to gather, once a year, all local library workers who are, or can be, interested, for a meeting which, for the present, will be called a library institute. During these institutes, which will be held under the auspices of the state association, through its committee, there will be offered to the local librarians not only conference and suggestion, but definite instruction along practical lines; and one public evening meeting, in the interests of general library intelligence and enthusiasm, will be held. The first institute will be held not earlier than April, 1902, which will allow ample time to complete all preliminary arrangements.

"In all districts save those formed about the three cities mentioned above the committee will appoint local secretaries, through whom it hopes to work, but in these cities it is the policy of the association to leave all co-operative work of this kind to the strong and efficient local library clubs.

"The district which the committee hopes that your club will cover consists of New York, Richmond and Westchester counties.

"The association's committee will gladly co-operate with your club at any time, upon request; and, in any event, hopes to have full information as to your work, by correspondence or otherwise."

The committee on institutes reported that it is inexpedient at present to hold public meetings in Greater New York. The work will be limited to instruction and aid given to such individuals as request it, and circulars are being prepared to send to librarians in Greater New York, stating the plans of the committee and inviting such requests. In Westchester county outside city limits such institutes may be held, and to that end a circular will be sent to librarians in that district.

Announcement was made that the next meeting, Jan. 9, 1902, will be held by invitation of the Grolier Club, at their rooms, 29 E. 32d street.

Mr. Eastman then gave his illustrated lecture on library buildings, to the enjoyment of all present.

Mr. Bostwick reviewed progress of plans for Carnegie libraries. No definite plans of buildings are as yet completed. Moreover, many delays occur in the technical details of securing sites. It is recognized that the most desirable plans have all the rooms on the ground floor, but the price of land in New York City necessitates the piling of rooms one above another in a narrow lot. The general plan will be reading, delivery and children's rooms on three separate floors. The drawing of plans is at present in the hands of the following architectural firms: Carrere & Hastings, McKim, Mead & White, Babb, Cook & Willard. In regard to the selection of sites, no general plan has been formulated, as such a plan would have to be revised continually. The order of acquiring sites is as follows: General regions are marked out and referred to experts, who report on lots and prices. Lots are then recommended by executive committee to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Sites may be acquired by condemnation process, if necessary, but this should be avoided on account of the delay. Only one site has been approved, namely, the one previously purchased by the New York Public Library at 79th street, between Second and Third avenues. Five others have been recommended to the board and six more are under consideration.

After completion of the program, a general social hour was enjoyed.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: George Stockwell, Westfield Athenæum.

Secretary: Miss Ida Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Charlemont was the center of a library institute under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club on Nov. 9. Teachers and library trustees were present from the towns of Buckland, Colrain, East Charlemont, Conway, Heath, Rowe, Shelburne Falls and West Hawley. Members of

the club were present from Springfield, Northampton, Amherst, Westfield, Williamsburg and Sunderland. One teacher drove alone seven miles over the hills in order to be present. Dinner was served by the women's society in the town hall, and after looking over the well-selected library in the same building, the people assembled in the audience room above for the meeting, which was very informal in its nature.

The program was opened by Miss Cornelia Thompson, of Springfield, a district school teacher, who spoke of what the rural school teacher may do to arouse an interest in books in the community in which her work centers. Superintendent George H. Danforth, of Greenfield, continued the discussion along educational lines, putting special emphasis on the necessity of laying the foundation for a love of good reading when people are young.

One of the problems Charlemont faces is as to whether or not it shall have a reading room. Miss F. Mabel Winchell, of Forbes Library, at Northampton, spoke along that line, saying a reading room is useful in every town to keep boys off the street and men from loafing in corner stores. When the farmers come in from a long distance to change their books it is a boon to them to be able to stop and rest and entertain themselves. The room should be made attractive with plants and pictures, which can be obtained at a very slight expense. Special attention should be paid to the children, picture books provided if possible; if not, scrap books may be made. Simple games, such as authors and literature, games which provoke thought and research, may be placed upon the tables. Mrs. A. J. Hawks, of Williamsburg, told of her experience in establishing a reading room, how glad the boys are to use it, and urged librarians to secure the co-operation of the different organizations in town in starting any broad movement.

W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, followed with a talk on the public library in the hill town. This talk was followed by a warm discussion on some of the points made in the afternoon session.

The last institute of the fall was held in Chester, Nov. 22. Mr. O. H. Adams, superintendent of schools in Chester, Middlefield, Becket and Washington, had aroused interest in the town, and teachers under his jurisdiction were present, some of them coming several miles from snow-covered hills. Mr. Adams has been unusually successful in securing college bred women as teachers for ungraded schools away off from centers of population. These women are doing much to instill a love of good literature in the little communities. A member of Mr. Adams' family, Miss Sinsabaugh, has recently reclassified the little town library by a modified Dewey system; the book covers have been removed, new furniture purchased, a new libra-

rian appointed, and consequently conditions were ripe for the institute. Although members of the club were present from Holyoke, Westfield, Northampton and Springfield, and library trustees from Huntington and Otis, the program had been made a special study with reference to Chester. The following circular was distributed very freely as a preliminary announcement.

Books.

"In the Library, the School and the Home."

"People from Chester and surrounding towns are to meet in the Congregational Church, Chester, Friday, Nov. 22, to talk about the use of books.

"The sessions will be held at 3.45 and 7 p.m. Supper will be served at the church by the ladies of Chester at 15 cents a plate.

"This meeting may be called a library institute.

"Rev. W. S. Walker, of Chester; J. C. Dana, of the City Library, Springfield; Miss Cornelia Thompson, a Springfield teacher, and J. T. Bowne, librarian Y. M. C. A. Training School, will lead the discussion on such subjects as:

"What we can discover in books."

"The personality of books."

"The library as the teacher's storehouse."

"Should a town like Chester have a reading room?"

"All who are interested in the library or who love books are invited to be present and take part in the discussion. Teachers, pupils, parents, librarians and all readers will find something in it to interest them."

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Dana, the secretary spoke on "What we can discover in books." Copies of the library catalog were distributed among the people in the audience, many of whom were children, and attention was called to the best books and why we enjoy them.

Mr. Bowne talked on the "Personality of books," dwelling on the thought that books are our friends, and we would not ill-treat our friends. He read the story told by the Cleveland book mark, slowly and impressively bringing out the different ways in which books may be injured.

Miss Thompson told what a bright, energetic teacher may do, and emphasized the need of making the children independent in their use of books.

Mr. Walker, as one of the town pastors, understood conditions, and led a warm discussion as to the needs of the country town and the possibility of opening a reading room.

Mr. Stockwell, the president of the club, presided in the afternoon, Mr. Adams in the evening, and people took part freely in the discussion during both sessions. Although it takes time to measure results, there can be no doubt but that something of an impetus was gained from the meeting.

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Calendar for 16th school year, 1901-02.

School opens Wednesday, a.m., Oct. 2.

Election day, holiday, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving recess ends Monday noon, Dec. 2.

Lectures begin Monday, p.m., Dec. 2.

Christmas recess begins Saturday, a.m., Dec. 21.

Christmas recess ends Thursday, p.m., Jan. 2, 1902.

Lectures begin Friday, a.m., Jan. 3.

Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Washington's birthday, holiday, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Decoration day, holiday, Friday, May 30.

Summer course begins Tuesday, a.m., June 3.

Visit to New England libraries, followed by American Library Association meeting, Thursday, June 12-Friday, June 20.

Entrance examinations, June 17-20.

School closes Friday, p.m., June 20.

Summer course closes Friday, p.m., July 11.

020 Club.

A very successful meeting of the club took place Saturday evening, Dec. 7, Mr. B. A. Whittemore (1902) presiding. About 55 members of the staff and school were present. Miss Florence B. Whittier (1902) read a paper on Roman libraries. Mr. W. F. Yust (1901), assistant library inspector of the University of the State of New York, spoke on library legislation in 1901. The main subject of the evening was the following debate: "Resolved, that the Booklovers' Library is antagonistic to the best interests of the public library." Miss Ella R. Seligsberg (1903) and Mr. W. F. Yust (1901) supported the affirmative; Miss Alice M. Burnham (1902) and Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer (1903) maintained the negative. The Library Glee Club delighted the audience with two musical selections.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Reviews.

KOCH, Theodore Wesley, *comp.* A list of Danteiana in American libraries, supplementing the catalog of the Cornell collection. Boston, Ginn & Co., (for the Dante Society,) 1901. 67 p. O.

This work, a reprint from the volume containing the 18th and 19th annual reports of the Dante Society, Cambridge, Mass., is arranged upon the same plan as that employed in Mr. Koch's other Dante bibliographies.

Most of the titles are also accompanied by the name of the library in which each is to be found, the Harvard College Library and the Boston Public Library naturally predominating. The material here contained, though embracing a good many literary curiosities, is in itself mostly of meagre value to the student of Dante. This, indeed, could not be counted a fault, and any list of books is likely to prove unexpectedly useful. Mr. Koch's list, however, shows marks of haste, perhaps even of carelessness. It is, indeed, taken from a card-catalog which he had made for a different purpose, and it has not been revised as thoroughly as it should have been. The notes are rather desultory. Some contain matter but indirectly connected with Dante, and others are decidedly insignificant. Moreover, many articles in periodicals and in proceedings of societies are mentioned without reference to the library in which they are to be found (e.g., Cram, Darling, Ferrai). A goodly number, on the other hand, are referred to one library alone when they are to be found in several, an article by Carducci in the *Nuova Antologia* being referred only to Harvard, one in the *Gentleman's Magazine* only to Harvard and the Boston Public Library, and a poem in *St. Nicholas* only to the Boston Public Library. On the whole, while there is abundant room for improvement, the list is of considerable interest.

L. F. M.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Maps and Charts*. A list of maps of America in the Library of Congress; preceded by a list of works relating to cartography; by P. Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., Chief of Division of Maps and Charts. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1901. 1137 p. O.

This is a notable catalog in more terms than one, and reflects credit on its compiler, Mr. P. Lee Phillips, if only for the orderly manner in which he has arranged his voluminous facts.

In the first place it is notable by virtue of its 1137 pages with an average of 13 entries to each page, or nearly 15,000 entries in all; but as many of these are in duplicate (and some are even repeated sixfold) it is fair to assume a record of 10,000 original maps referring to this continent, the West Indies and Bermuda. We do not know of so ponderous a work devoted exclusively to maps of this country, though the British Museum map catalog of 1885 contains 4648 cols. in describing approximately 100,000 pieces relating to every part of the world, and the "Ordnance survey of England and Wales" catalog of 863 pages describes clearly and precisely nearly 250,000 different sheets, devoted solely to that region.

In the present work the system of arrangement is strictly alphabetical, and this is the second point that makes this a notable cata-

log; for it is no easy task to classify so large a collection on a scientific basis which is of unquestionable value. For instance, the catalog does not begin, as one might naturally suppose it would, with maps of America as a whole, and then giving its great component parts (as the British Museum catalog does), but its first entry is a modest atlas of Abington, Mass., and America is not reached until another unassuming place is passed, viz., Amelia Harbor and Bar, Fla., which is its immediate predecessor.

Even then, the great component parts of this continent, North and South and Central, do not appear here, but follow on in their regular A B C sequence, as also do the United States, etc. Although this undoubtedly breaks up the geographical or topographical unity, it is probably the better plan, notwithstanding the fact that we have to look for the two Carolinas in two different places, Virginia and West Virginia in the same way, and so on.

That such a vast collection should contain many rare and valuable maps was only to be expected, and under the heads of America, North America, South America, Canada, Louisiana, New England, New York State, and Virginia, most interesting reading will be found. It may be noted that maps of the world are included in this catalog. Of course in so far as they contain a representation of the whole or portion of the American continent, these maps in the early years of the discovery thereof possess a specific interest, otherwise it would seem somewhat out of place to devote 44 pages to a series of maps which would be as reasonably included in collections of maps of each of the other continents. The title page reads "A list of maps of America" only; it does not refer to atlases, charts or views, and yet all of these are described, particularly the former and latter; but only a few charts, with occasional reference to "[United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey]." No explanation accompanies such reference, nor is any reason assigned for the practical omission of all details of this extremely valuable collection, which assuredly deserves as much notice in this place as the maps themselves. We note also that brief mention is made under the respective states of the beautiful series of maps on the scales of 1, 2 and 4 miles to the inch, produced by the Geological Department of the United States; though the two series—Topographical (of which over 1000 are issued) and Geological folios (of which about 70 or 80 are published, many of them before the year 1897)—will challenge comparison with the best maps of European governments. Perhaps these omissions are intentional and the consultant is supposed to refer to the fully detailed catalog of the two departments mentioned; but if so, a statement to that effect in the preface would have thrown that light on the subject which it at present needs, though even then the pres-

ence of that information would have seemed justifiable and preferable. And one must again express disappointment at the omission of the scale on which the maps are drawn. We have on previous occasions noticed this defect in the otherwise very interesting monographs issued by Mr. Phillips' department, and we cannot but think this a very serious defect in so important a work. One very obvious use of a catalog is to enable the consultant to form a correct mental picture of the article described; how can an army officer, for instance, ascertain without this detail which map here set forth is most likely to meet his requirements? The civil engineer, the bicyclist, or ordinary pedestrian would find the same difficulty. There is also a criticism to be made as to the indication of size. What is the standard of measurement? Do the figures refer to the bare map itself, or do they include also the descriptive notes frequently placed around the margins of maps? Do they include the engraved borders (which are sometimes two inches or more all around) or do they mean the sheet of paper on which the map itself is printed? Neither are we told whether the measurement is to read first across from left to right (as the horizon) or from top to bottom. This is vexatious, and a grand opportunity has been lost of establishing some sort of precedent. It is the more to be regretted as so many different plans are adopted in our own government departments, as well as by those of other governments and publishers all over the world. A great institution like the Library of Congress justifies us in expecting the best possible work from it, and it is therefore distinctly disappointing to find that with a little more trouble and care, it could have produced something infinitely better, and more worthy of its origin.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing. *Classification, theoretical and practical; together with an appendix containing an essay towards a bibliographical history of systems of classification.* The New York State Library School Association Alumni Lectures, 1900-1901. New York, Scribner, 1901. 14+248 p. 12°.

The two lectures in this book were given before the New York State Library School Alumni Association, on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 last. A synopsis of the first and four-fifths of the second were published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March. The present volume is the outcome of the vote at the Montreal meeting of the alumni that future addresses be printed after delivery.

The first lecture is a philosophical treatment of the order of the sciences, and is a contribution to the theory of library science. Starting with the axiom that the order of the sciences is the order of things, Dr. Richard-

son deals with the nature, kinds, and laws of classification, and ends with the hypothesis that the order of things is lifeless, living, human, superhuman, and the corresponding order of the sciences Hylology, Biology, Anthropology, Theology. The second lecture is on the classification of books, and aims at adjusting the strictly logical order to the requirements of every-day use. A good classification, we are told, should follow as nearly as possible the order of things; be carried out in minute detail; have a notation allowing of indefinite subdivision; and be provided with a detailed and specific index. The remainder of the book (p. 91-236) is a fairly complete enumeration of theoretical and practical systems from Plato to the present year.

Dr. Richardson's work has a four-fold value. It insists, first of all, on the necessity for a scientific attitude on the part of the librarian towards problems of classification. Too little attention is given to the cultivation of such a spirit, and the insistence is needed. Secondly, it forms an historical and philosophical introduction to the art of classification. In our judgment the relations between theoretical and practical classification have never been so clearly shown, nor the distinctions so clearly made. Thirdly, it applies principles in a stimulating manner. Dr. Richardson lays down the theoretical order as the rule by which every application is tested, yet at times he does not hesitate to subordinate this order to the law of use. That he does not overvalue theory we know from his own practice, for in the guide to the Princeton Library issued in May last he says that the evolutionary order of subjects is there "unscrupulously violated wherever practical considerations seem to make it advisable." Finally, the book is a valuable bibliographical guide to the student of classification. Of the 320 systems listed outlines are given of 54, and in every case reference is made to sources where outlines or notices may be found.

Works on the history and practice of classification are numerous and increasing. Nevertheless, Dr. Richardson's essay finds a distinct place, for it is the best short monograph on the subject. A. K.

WIESELGREN, Harald. *Drottning Kristinas bibliotek och bibliotekarier före hennes bosättning i Rom.* Stockholm: P. A. Novstedt & Söner, 1901. 102 p. O. (K. Vitterhets historie och antikvitets akademien handlingar. N. F. 13:2.)

The first to be appointed a royal librarian at Stockholm was Lars Fornelius, who was appointed in 1634 by the regents during Christina's minority to be librarian at "our and the crown's library, both the old and the new." Books were mentioned among the belongings of the kings of Sweden as far back as the 14th century. Gustavus Wasa, al-

though more interested in the destroying of "unsound" literature than in the collecting of books, as the author of the book before us remarks, had a librarian. His sons were among the most learned monarchs of their time, and especially Johan III. had a not inconsiderable library. But most of his books went to Poland with his son, Sigismund. There is not much mention of a royal library during Gustavus Adolphus' reign; this king was more interested in building up the university at Upsala, and presented to the university library in 1620 a collection that seems to have been his inheritance from his father.

Gustavus Adolphus' daughter, Cristina, was highly educated, even learned in the classics, and collected books from all parts of Europe. While one of her librarians was in Stockholm, arranging and cataloging her books, the other was travelling in Holland, France and Italy, collecting books, both printed and manuscript. It was the ambition of the queen to collect at Stockholm an extensive library that would draw to her court learned men of all nationalities. Descartes was there, and died at Stockholm. Isac Voss and N. Heinsius were her principal librarians. Gabriel Naudé and Samuel Bochart were occasionally engaged in the library; Salmasius made a visit to Stockholm. At one time a suite of rooms were set aside for the library, and Bochart worked day and night at the arranging of the books in their new quarters, but suddenly the queen wanted these very rooms for the ladies of her court, and the books were thrown in heaps on the floor and in boxes. Isac Voss had his own books in the palace, and when the queen's library, at the occasion of her abdication and departure from Stockholm, was packed up for shipping, Voss' books got mixed in with them, and he had great difficulties in separating them. Some of them he got back; for others he seems to have been permitted to take books belonging to the queen. From this the story came out that he had used his trust to steal the queen's books. This story is, however, entirely unfounded, as Dr. Wieselgren shows. Cristina had bought his father's—Gerard Voss'—library, and apparently he never received any money for it. And all the librarians had difficulty in getting their salaries paid. The queen was extravagant, and the treasury of the kingdom was soon emptied. Many of the books collected for Cristina were paid for by the librarians from their own pockets, and when the queen could not pay they remained in many cases in the agents' possession.

This book is a remarkable story of extravagance and erudition, devoted fidelity and misplaced confidence. It is an interesting picture of the life among the world of scholars in the 17th century. The 40 pages of letters in Latin and French make the result of the author's labor available also for those who have not mastered the Swedish language.

A. G. S. J.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

Association Men, the magazine of the International Y. M. C. A., for December, is a "book number," mainly devoted to reports and suggestions upon books read by men and boys.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L. A successful Sunday-school library. (*In Sunday-school Times*, Nov. 9, 1901. 43:736.)

This, the second of Miss Foote's series on the Sunday-school library, discusses classification and the mechanical preparation of books for use.

The Library for October opens with an excellent portrait of Melvil Dewey and a short biographical sketch. Its contents are of much bibliographical interest, including papers on "Irish provincial printing prior to 1701," by E. R. McC. Dix; "The king's printing house under the Stuarts," by Henry R. Plomer; "Lessing as a librarian," by Archibald Clarke; and "A famous printer, Samuel Richardson," by W. B. Thorne; "Impressions of the Library Association conference," at Plymouth, are, on the whole favorable; and the "notes" and "reviews" are interesting.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

Proceedings and addresses, fourth convention, Waukesha, July 5, 1901. [Chicago, Library Bureau.] 36 p. O.

Reprinted by *Public Libraries* for the association in a neat pamphlet.

The *Public Library Bulletin* for November contains a short sketch of Andrew Carnegie's life, by Mrs. M. E. Craigie, and an illustrated description of the first Carnegie library, at Braddock, Pa.; with the usual reports and miscellaneous notes.

LOCAL.

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (11th rpt. —year ending Feb. 28, 1901.) Added 3435; total 45,181. Issued, home use (nine months) 91,864 (fict. 63.66%; juv. 19.01%); ref. use (nine months) 48,921. Receipts \$18,000; expenses \$16,924.84. Present no. of cardholders is not stated.

"The new reference room was ready for occupancy and the work of removing books begun March 4, 1901, almost on the 10th anniversary (March 2, 1891) of the opening of the circulating department of the library.

"On the 14th of March the room was thrown open to the public, and already a decided increase in the use of books in this department of the library is shown. The room has a seating capacity for almost 100 persons, and a shelving capacity of 5000 volumes, not counting maps, art books, folios and the like, which are kept in special cases."

The report contains an historical sketch of the library, illustrated with numerous views

and plans. It is prefaced by a portrait of Mr. Carnegie.

Atlantic City, N. J. At the city elections on Nov. 4 it was voted to establish a free public library. Appointment of five trustees will shortly be made by the mayor, and rooms will be secured in the new city hall. The library now maintained by the Women's Research Club will form the nucleus of the new library.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. An exhibition of books suitable for Christmas gifts for children and young people has been placed in the children's room, to remain during December. The books range in price from 25 cents upward, and a full list of them, with publishers, prices, etc., accompany the exhibition.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. At the November meeting of the directors the committee having in charge the matter of Carnegie branches submitted a report of work on sites and methods. It was in part as follows:

"The committee will select and appoint five architects (or firms of architects, each represented by one member thereof) to serve as an advisory commission, to prepare plans and make recommendations with respect to the first five libraries to be erected, and with respect to such other matters relating to the further conduct of the enterprise as may be referred to them. Each of the five will prepare a design for one specific library. Each of the five designs will, however, represent the collective wisdom and judgment of the whole commission, working in collaboration and consulting freely with the librarian and with the professional adviser of the committee [Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia]. The designs will be submitted to the committee with the recommendations of the commission to serve as preliminary and suggestive sketches, to assist the committee in reaching definite conclusions regarding the type or types of the proposed libraries, and in determining as to what features and requirements should be insisted upon uniformly for all the libraries. The committee, with the assistance of their adviser, after studying these designs, will then frame their final instructions and the five architects will then prepare the working plans, each for his respective library upon the basis of these instructions. The committee reserve decision as to whether the remaining 15 libraries or any part of them shall be assigned to the members of the advisory commission, the decision depending largely upon the results of the work of the commission upon the five first erected, and partly also on possible unforeseen contingencies. The rates of compensation will be those authorized by the American Institute of Architects, except that for two or more buildings erected from substantially the same plans the rates will be somewhat reduced substantially as provided

by the agreement between the Manhattan committee and their architects.

"Upon the recommendation of the sites committee of the library the Carnegie committee decided to erect, as soon as possible, five buildings to be located as follows:

"Williamsburgh, included within the following boundaries: Union and Havemeyer streets, Broadway and Grand street.

"Fulton, included within the following boundaries: Oxford and Third avenue, Lafayette avenue and Dean street.

"Stuyvesant, included within the following boundaries: Bushwick avenue and Broadway, Myrtle and Central avenues.

"Carroll Park, included within the following boundaries: Union and Luqueer streets, Hoyt street and Central avenue.

"Bedford, included within the following boundaries: Dean street and Putnam avenue, Franklin and Nostrand avenues.

"In consultation with the chairman of the sites committee, it was decided to ask the board of estimate to secure property, when possible, 100 x 100 feet, in order to have light and air on at least three sides of a building. At a meeting held Nov. 15 it was unanimously voted to appoint the following architects under the proposed scheme; these architects to prepare plans for the first five buildings and act as an advisory commission: Lord & Hewlett, J. Monroe Hewlett, representative; W. B. Tubby & Brother, W. B. Tubby, representative; R. L. Daus; Walker & Morris, R. A. Walker, representative; R. F. Almirall."

The report was unanimously approved. It was recommended that a number of travelling libraries be made up for the exclusive use of hospitals, the books used in connection therewith not to be circulated elsewhere.

The motion adopted at the September meeting of the board, that representatives of the institution—the executive committee and the librarian—should visit at the library's expense such cities as Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and Boston, with a view of studying the public library systems of those cities, was adopted.

Chattanooga, Tenn. The matter of the Carnegie library was brought up at the meeting of the city council on Nov. 20. A letter was submitted from the library committee of the Chamber of Commerce requesting passage of the ordinance approved by that committee for the establishment of the Carnegie library. The ordinance, which was then introduced, recites Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000, on condition that the city appropriate \$5000 annually for maintenance, and provides (1) for the establishment by the city of a free public library and reading room; (2) for the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer; (3) that a library tax be levied, to realize the sum of \$5000 for library maintenance for one year, and that the city "ever thereafter make suitable provision for proper support and main-

tenance of the library"; (4) that the library be known as "The Carnegie Library of Chattanooga, Tennessee." The ordinance passed its first reading and was referred to a special committee of three, to report at the next meeting.

Cleveland, O. Case L. The removal of the books to the library's new quarters in the Caxton building was begun on Nov. 13. Here the library is established in well equipped rooms, taking up the entire eighth floor, and giving over 10,000 square feet of floor space.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. An opening reception was held in the children's department of the library on Nov. 30, from 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The room, which is in the basement of the new library building, was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and was visited by hundreds of children, their mothers and their friends. The department contains about 12,000 v., and over 3500 children are registered borrowers. An attractive announcement circular of the reception was issued, containing also a message from the librarian "to the friends of the children," setting forth the aim and methods of the library in its work with children.

Columbia Univ. L. The annual report of Dr. J. H. Canfield, the librarian, as noted in the local press, shows that during the year 17,559 books were added, of which 6352 were received by gift, 1258 by exchange, 2151 by the binding of pamphlets and 7645 by purchase. The library now contains nearly 315,000 volumes. During the year 70,624 cards were added to the catalog and 1300 different periodicals were received regularly; 87,848 volumes were issued for use out of the building. The number of persons who borrowed books was 3133, of whom 2023 were undergraduates, 694 graduates, and 404 officers of instruction. A total of 184 volumes were loaned in 35 libraries in 16 different states, and 59 volumes were borrowed by the library from 10 institutions in six states. From the reference department 72,133 books were issued, besides 10,000 volumes which are on open shelves in the general reading room. The aggregate loss of the entire library was but a trifle more than one-third of 1 per cent. of the entire contents.

An experiment is to be made during the current year in the division of history. By the generosity of an unnamed friend of the university, that division will expend between \$3000 and \$4000 in the equipment of a laboratory library in history for undergraduate students. "It is not known that an experiment of this kind and of this magnitude has been made in any educational institution in this country, and the results are awaited with great interest by other departments."

Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. (28th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1901.) Added 2557; total 27,100. Issued, home use 88,533 (act. 64.4%):

ref. use 22,758; school use 26,018. New registration 2114; total cards in force 4104. Receipts \$15,128.64; expenses \$6503.21.

Much further extension of the library's activities "is seriously hampered by lack of room and facilities for work which are impossible in our present limited quarters. The single problem of shelving our regular monthly accessions of new books is becoming a serious one, and the need of separate children's and adult's reading rooms is growing more and more apparent."

The opening of the library on holidays and Sundays was inaugurated, and has been greatly appreciated. The duplicate collection of popular books (265 v.) installed in October has also been acceptable to the public; its total cost was \$252.67, and the total receipts amounted to \$254.21.

About one-third of the amount required to purchase "an acceptable site" for the new library building offered by Charles F. Grey, of Evanston, has been pledged, and "it is believed that the balance of the funds required will be forthcoming." Separate reports are presented from the librarian, the assistant librarian for reference and school work, the cataloger, and the head of the circulating department.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. The library directors have accepted the building plan submitted in competition by Eames & Young, architects, of St. Louis. The building will be of stone, two-storied, in the Renaissance style, furnished inside in marble and bronze.

Guthrie (O. T.) P. L. The annual report of the library was submitted to the meeting of the city federation of women's clubs, in Guthrie, in October. The library dates its inception with the organization of the federation, the library committee having been appointed Feb. 14, 1900, at the first meeting of the federation after its organization. During the 19 months of its existence the library receipts amounted to \$1555.01; expenses to \$1275.11. On Sept. 25 the library was formally transferred by the federation to the city of Guthrie, "for the use and benefit of all citizens." At the time of the transfer the library contained 1310 v.

Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute L. "The report of the librarian shows that the school is not only creating in our own students a real love for books, and training librarians for other colored schools in the south, but that the immediate community, both white and colored, is availing itself of the library. The school children of Hampton, as well as their parents, have drawn books, and quite a number have come from Newport News. It is desirable that the school's equipment should be thrown open just as far as possible to the people of both races.

"More travelling libraries have been sent out into the country districts, where there is great dearth of books, and where the teach-

ers of the public schools labor under great disadvantages. Our present building is altogether inadequate for this growing department of the school's work. Mrs. Huntington, the widow of the late Collis P. Huntington, who was one of the school's trustees, has offered to give \$100,000 for the erection and equipment of a building to be known as the C. P. Huntington Library. This sum will not only provide a suitable building for enlarged work along the lines already started, but will provide a fund for carrying on such work, so that it shall not be an increased drain upon the school's resources."—*From 33d report of the Institute.*

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. (8th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 3356; total 20,539. Issued, home use, 64,799 (fict. 67%; juv. fict. 14%). New cards issued 1285; cards in use 3014.

The circulation shows an increase of 13,772 v. over that of 1900, and a decrease of six per cent. in the issue of fiction. A re-registration of borrowers was begun in March. The classified catalog of the library is now complete, with the exception of a few odds and ends, principally public documents. "The completion of this work leaves the library with an author catalog, a classified subject catalog, and separate author and title catalog of fiction and juveniles. These are the essentials."

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (24th rpt.) Added 9914; total 126,236. Issued, home use 495,376 (fict. 38.7%; juv. fict. 27.3%). New registration 13,717; total cards in use 26,073.

"During the year 22,541 books were issued 102,564 times by 336 teachers in 45 graded public schools, 1 state normal school, 3 high schools, 1 school for the deaf, 4 parochial schools, 9 Sunday-schools, 1 vacation school and 1 teachers' institute."

From Mrs. Antoinette Keenan the library received the gift of \$10,000, which has been devoted to a special collection of works on literature, kept in a separate room and known as the Matthew H. Keenan Memorial Collection.

Nashville, Tenn. At a meeting of the city council, on Nov. 14, a resolution was passed authorizing the mayor to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 to the city for a public library building.

New Haven (Ct.) Y. M. Institute L. (Rpt.) The library contains in its main collection 22,755 v. In addition it has a special loan collection of 144 v. and a delivery collection of 136, the books in the latter department being delivered to members at their homes. The membership is given as 447, and the circulation was 46,590, fiction being about 64 per cent.

New York, Women's clubs and libraries. At the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Buffalo in October,

an entire session was devoted to the subject of libraries. A report for the Library Section, made by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of Brooklyn, was followed by papers on "How to stimulate interest in libraries," by Mrs. Frances Edgerton; "Some suggestions for those starting libraries," by Miss Theresa Hitchler; "The choice of books," by Mrs. S. Stephens; "The value of libraries for the preservation of historical records," by Mrs. S. R. Weed; "Modern progress of the card catalog principle," by Miss M. S. R. James; "Should the public library board include women," by Mrs. I. H. Cary; and "What public libraries might do for boys," by Mrs. M. E. Craigie.

Richmond, Va. An ordinance providing for the administration of the Carnegie Library by a board of nine trustees was adopted by the city council on Dec. 2. The library board is to consist of two members from the board of aldermen, three from the common council, the superintendent of city schools, and three private citizens, to be chosen one from each of the three school districts of the city. The ordinance was made effective in January, 1902.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 14,323, of which 3800 were accessions to branches; total 136,395 (24,203 in branches). Issued, home use 711,409 (fict. 41.38%; juv. fict. 12.15%), of which 335,308 were drawn from the branches; lib. use 231,514 (69,739 from branches). New cards issued 17,550; cards in use 33,249. Receipts \$71,839.50; expenses \$61,392.35.

The number of cardholders is 9.7 per cent. of the city's population. "A careful study of the localities represented by the cardholders shows that a majority of the people do not find it convenient to use a library situated at a greater distance than one-half or three-quarters of a mile." An extension of the library system to these outlying districts is therefore regarded as most desirable.

At the branch libraries "a system has been adopted which will permit us to supply a larger selection to the smaller branches than has been possible heretofore. A 'deposit collection' has been formed from which books will be sent to each of these branches. When a given lot has been at one branch for a sufficient length of time it will be transferred to another branch, and another lot will take its place at the first branch. These transfers will be made from time to time, so that eventually all the books in the collection will have made the rounds of the branches."

University of Texas. Course in library training. The university has established a course in library science, which opened Nov. 11, 1901, and will end with the college year, June 11, 1902. The course will be under direction of Benjamin Wyche, the librarian, assisted by Miss Caroline Waudell, of the library staff, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, who will devote her-

self especially to cataloging instruction. The class this first year will be limited in number, and no entrance examination will be required. The only charges are the annual fee of \$10, a library fee of \$1, and a deposit of \$4, returnable at the end of the year, less the amount of any fines or damages for books lost or injured. Expenses for supplies and text-books will not exceed \$10. Students taking the course will be allowed remuneration for their services to the extent of the matriculation fee of \$10, when they shall have become sufficiently trained. "The course of instruction will be along the lines followed in the leading library schools, and will include selection of books, ordering, accessioning, classifying, cataloging, bibliography and reference work; and will be supplemented by a course of collateral reading, so that students may become familiar with the history of the library movement in this country, and with methods other than those employed in the university library. As proficiency can be attained only by experience, each student will be required to work six hours a week in the various departments of the library under the direction of the members of the library staff."

Washington (D. C.) P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 2072; total 22,811. Issued, home use 123,555 (fict. and juv. 97,899). New registration 2871; total registration 13,328.

This report is largely devoted to plans and estimates for work and administration in the new Carnegie building, which it is expected will be open to the public before the close of next year. In its present inadequate quarters the work of the library has largely increased, and its opportunities are many. Urgent plea is made for an appropriation from Congress that will insure its development and usefulness. Interesting comparisons are given of income and expenses of half a dozen of the larger public libraries of the country.

The "duplicate collection of popular books, issued at a charge of 10 cents a week, has proved satisfactory to borrowers, and self-supporting. It is pointed out that the library, for its small size, "is fairly well supplied with general works, language and literature, and has proportionally an excess of fiction; it is very weak in other classes. That it should fall below the average in books treating of the useful arts, such as mining, engineering, electricity, etc., is quite natural, for each library tries to adapt itself to the local needs, and there are probably fewer mechanics in Washington than in any other city of the same size. The demand for books on the social and natural sciences is probably largely met by the technical libraries in the different departments. The library need only provide the more popular works such as would be used by the general public and by school children, and should refer specialists to other sources of information in the district."

Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct. The university *Bulletin*, no. 29, for November, notes the bequest to the library of \$20,000, left by the will of Mrs. Stephen Wilcox, of Brooklyn, who died Aug. 21, 1901. This "is the most notable gift to the library since the receipt of the Hunt bequest." Additions from June 1, 1900, to May 31, 1901, are given as 2023; "the total number of volumes in the library at the present time is 61,000." "The reclassification work of the past year, done for the most part during the summer, covered general periodicals, church history, and biography, about 6000 volumes in all. The total number of volumes classified is 30,000. Of the 31,000 volumes unclassified about one-half are in urgent need of classification."

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. John Hall Rollo, indicted for stealing books and parts of books from the library, was brought up for trial in the General Sessions Court on Nov. 26, his lawyer withdrawing the plea of not guilty for one of guilty. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Institute Free Library, appeared as witness for the state, and described the mutilation of the library volumes, and the manner in which articles and illustrations were ruthlessly clipped from the books. He displayed some of the volumes offered in evidence, and pointed out how Rollo had constructed a book on "Bibliomania" out of clippings from library volumes. Mr. Bowerman said he understood Rollo had formerly been employed in the library, and was an habitué and constant reader there. He doubted if \$2500 would cover the damage done to library property, and he stated that in most cases Rollo had removed the library imprint by means of acid, and had either sold or kept the books. It was shown that the accused was a man of considerable literary attainments and a close student, but that he had become a mental and physical wreck through continued use of opium. He has been in an enfeebled condition ever since his arrest. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the payment of \$68 restitution money, and costs.

Wisconsin, Women's clubs and libraries. The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs at their annual convention, at Madison, in October, devoted an entire session to the subject of libraries. The program included an address on "What can club women do for the country schools," by J. W. Stearns, of the State University; the report of the library committee of the federation, by Mrs. R. G. Thwaites, chairman; and addresses by F. A. Hutchins on "What clubs can do for our travelling libraries"; and Mrs. Edward Porter on "The result of one travelling library."

FOREIGN.

Ireland, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The department has arranged to aid approved village and workmen's libraries by donations of books on

economic, industrial and allied subjects. The books must not exceed £3 in total value, and are to be selected from a list furnished by the department.

Northern Counties L. Assoc., England. The first annual report of the executive committee of the Northern Counties Library Association, presented at the Plymouth meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, is issued in pamphlet form by the honorable secretary and treasurer, J. W. C. Purves, of the Public Library of Workington. The association was organized "to unite all persons engaged or interested in the work of libraries, both public and private; to promote or assist local authorities in bringing about the adoption of the public libraries act; to hold quarterly meetings in different towns for the reading and discussion of papers and subjects; to assist in promoting bills to be presented to Parliament affecting public libraries; and to do something to improve the status and education of assistants by holding competitive examinations." There are 51 members, representing 37 libraries, and the association is formally affiliated with the parent body, the L. A. U. K.

Vancouver, B. C. The contract for the \$50,000 Carnegie library building was signed on Nov. 12.

Workington (Eng.) P. L. and Reading room. (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1901.) Added lending lib. 408; total 7638. At the beginning of the year the ref. library contained 1050 v., but owing to lack of room liberal transfers had to be made to the lending library, the total number reserved for reference being 868 v. New cards issued 389; cards in use 2339. Issued 47,277 (fict. 23,089; juv. 10,537).

Residents of the suburb of Harrington are allowed the use of the library "in return for a subscription equivalent to a half-penny rate on the rateable value of Harrington." 4052 v. were sent to Harrington by carrier during the year. The Workington Book Club, established in connection with the library, is in a way an application of the "duplicate collection" plan, in use in various American libraries. The object of the club is to purchase new books in all classes of literature and present them to the Public Library after 12 months' exclusive use by the club members. Members pay an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. for one volume, 15s. for two volumes, and £1 1s. for four volumes. The books in the club collection are kept on separate shelves during the club ownership, directly accessible to members; they may be reserved for one day by postal notification, and they will be exchanged as often as required during the hours that the library is open. The club has a membership of 55; the subscriptions received during the year amounted to £27 1s., which was spent in the purchase of 241 v., each volume being issued on an average of 22 times.

Gifts and Bequests.

Lake Charles, La. On Nov. 20 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$10,000 for a public library, on the usual conditions that \$1000 annually be guaranteed for maintenance.

Meriden (Ct.) F. P. L. In response to an appeal for aid from the trustees, the library has received the sum of \$4115 in public contributions and subscriptions. Of this amount there were four separate gifts of \$1000 each from George A. Fay, Francis Atwater, J. D. Billard, and Mrs. E. H. White.

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. On Nov. 19 it was announced that Peter Reid, of Passaic, had offered to give a public library building to cost \$50,000 to the Passaic suburb of Dundee. This section is almost wholly devoted to mills and factories and their operatives, and the public library has maintained a branch there for two years or more. Mr. Reid's gift is made with two conditions: that the building shall be known as the Jane Watson Reid Memorial Free Library, in memory of his wife; and that "the city shall use and maintain the building for free public library purposes, having suitable rooms for the proper assistance and instruction of the young people in that rapidly growing section of the city." It is intended to perfect all plans for the building at once, and to begin building operations early in the spring.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. The library has received the gift of a very valuable collection of butterflies from ex-Mayor Alexander Gilbert. The collection, which is valued at over \$10,000, contains in all more than 5000 butterflies, at least 2000 being distinct specimens, varying greatly in size and coloring. It has been arranged by Professor George Franck, of the American Entomological Company, of New York, who classified and labelled each specimen. The rarest part of the collection is that comprising the North American specimens. The New Jersey specimens are exceptionally complete. Six cases are devoted to the North American collection, which is said to be even more valuable and complete than that on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York. Some of them are natives of Colorado, some of Florida, others of Texas, and still others of the New England states. The collection is arranged in eight cases, and it will later be placed on public exhibition in the art gallery.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A. By the will of the late Charles M. Kirkham the library receives a bequest of \$10,000, of which \$5000 is to be devoted to purchase of books and \$5000 to beautifying the grounds.

West Swansey, N. H. By the will of the late George W. Stratton, of Boston, the "Strat-

ton Free Library," of West Swanzy, with its contents and the land on which it stands is bequeathed to Dr. G. I. Cutler, F. L. Snow, Obadiah Sprague, A. J. Day and N. C. Carter, of West Swanzy, to be held by them, and their successors as trustees, as a library and art gallery, for the free use of the inhabitants of West Swanzy, forever. To the trustees is also given \$5000, which is to be invested, the income to be used for repairs to the library building, for rebinding books and for maintenance. The following conditions are included in the will: "Cumbersome books of no interest to the general reader, such as Congressional or Patent Office reports, and the like, and pictures of artists without real talent and education and not in themselves educational, or of general interest to the young people of the town of Swanzy, whom this institution was principally designated to benefit, should not be allowed places in the building; nor should portraits, photographs or pictures of any kind, of people of Swanzy, or elsewhere, who are not distinguished enough to be known out of their own country for learning, talent, good works or services, find a place in the building."

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. The library has recently received several gifts of portraits and photographs. These include a handsome portrait of Longfellow, presented to the children's room; the gift from Howard Pyle, also for the children's room, of a set of photographs of his Washington pictures; and 23 portraits of Delaware jurists, from W. F. Smalley.

Librarians.

ASHHURST, John, assistant librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, succeeding John Edmands, for nearly half a century in charge of that institution. Mr. Ashhurst, who is the son of the late John Ashhurst, Jr., of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, entered the service of the Free Library of Philadelphia, as head of its West Philadelphia branch, in January, 1896, and since 1897 has been a member of the staff of the central library. He is secretary of the Philobiblon Club, and has been a member of the American Library Association since 1897. A dinner in honor of Mr. Ashhurst on the occasion of his appointment was given by Joseph G. Rosengarten, of the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, at the University Club, on Nov. 30. Mr. Ashhurst entered upon his new duties on Dec. 2.

BARTLETT, Miss Louise Leffingwell, for ten years past librarian of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Athenæum, has resigned that position. Miss Bartlett was formerly librarian of Atlanta University. During her connection with the St. Johnsbury Athenæum she was one of

the most earnest and effective workers for the library advancement of the state. In 1894 she was appointed one of the original board of state commissioners, and in 1895 was reappointed for five years. She has been a member of the American Library Association since 1892.

DANA, John Cotton, librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association, has been appointed librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., succeeding Frank P. Hill. Mr. Dana came to Springfield from the Denver Public Library in January, 1898, as successor to the late Dr. William Rice. During the four years of his administration the usefulness of the library has been largely developed, and it has been brought into close touch with the public through the establishment of a children's department, circulation of books through schools and from branches, home delivery, and like means. The library has also been a center of helpfulness in the work of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, in which Mr. Dana has been actively interested. Mr. Dana's resignation has been received with general expressions of regret at Springfield, and the library staff in a formal resolution says: "During the four years of his incumbency he has proved himself an able and wise leader in all departments of library work, and a courteous and considerate head to his corps of assistants, treating them one and all as fellow-workers in the great field of education through the 'people's university.' What the loss is to the city of Springfield, time will not fail to show; what the loss is to his fellow-workers in the state and community we deeply realize."

Mr. Dana will enter upon his work at Newark on Jan. 15.

EDMANDS, John, the veteran librarian of the Mercantile Library, of Philadelphia, has been made librarian *emeritus* of that institution, and on Dec. 2 was succeeded in its active administration by John Ashhurst. In June last Mr. Edmands completed his 45th year as librarian of the Mercantile Library, but his library record runs back to 1846, when he became librarian of the Society of Brothers in Unity, in his senior year at Yale, while for six years before he accepted the call to Philadelphia, in 1856, Mr. Edmands was assistant librarian of Yale College Library. At the time he assumed charge of it the Mercantile Library contained but 13,000 v.; at the present time its collection numbers 185,000. Mr. Edmands has always been deeply interested in the bibliographical side of library work, and his "Junius bibliography," his "Bibliography of 'Dies iræ,'" and his "List of historical novels up to 1889" are well-known contributions in this field. In 1877 he devised and put into operation the system of classification, since continued at the Mercantile Library. Mr. Edmands has always been interested and active in library affairs, and is

a fellow of the American Library Association, of which he was one of the earliest members and supporters.

HAYS, Miss Alice Newman, N. Y. State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed assistant in charge of periodicals at Leland Stanford Jr. University Library.

MCCLURE, Miss Margaret J., for 17 years past librarian of the McKeesport (Pa.) Free Library, died at her home in McKeesport on Nov. 23, aged 52 years. Miss McClure had served as librarian ever since the organization of the library.

MALTBIE, Miss Anne L., New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed cataloger in the Connecticut State Library.

WALRATH, Miss Belle, assistant librarian of the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of that library, succeeding Miss Maude Early, resigned.

WHITE, Miss Caroline, for 28 years librarian of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, O., and a senior member of the faculty, died at Oxford on Nov. 21.

WILLIAMS, Miss Mary, Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, assistant in the Hampton Institute Library, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Neenah, Wisconsin. The appointment takes effect January 1.

WINCHELL, Miss F. Mabel, assistant librarian at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library.

WOOD, Miss Harriet A., N. Y. State Library School, 1897-98, assistant in reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library, has been appointed chief cataloger at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Cataloging and Classification.

CHICAGO (Ill.) P. L. Special bulletin no. 2: Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving day, Christmas. November, 1901. 36 p. D.

An unusually full classed list of books and magazine articles, which should be useful in many libraries.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Quarterly bulletin, July-August-September, 1901. 22 p. 1. O.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. Bulletin for November contains reference list no. 58, devoted to "The whaling industry." It covers six pages, and includes a goodly array of log books, and over a dozen titles representing "whaling fiction."

The NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has issued the first of the short reading lists in leaflet form, as discussed at its Lake Placid meeting. This is on "The United States government and its administration," and is similar to the list on this subject printed in L. J., October, p. 745, except that it contains ten titles instead of eight—these being Dole's "American citizen," Fiske's "Civil government" and "American political ideas," Harrison's "This country of ours," Wilson's "Congressional government," Bryce's "American commonwealth," Goldwin Smith's "United States," Goodnow's "Politics and administration," and "Great words from great Americans." The second list will be on "Debating." These lists will be furnished to libraries at 15 c. per hundred, in any quantity, and may be obtained by application to the secretary of the association, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin for November contains a compact "Check list of American county and state histories in the library," in two lists, arranged alphabetically by states.

OTLET, Paul. Comment classer les pièces et documents des sociétés industrielles: résumé d'une causerie faite aux membres de l'Unité Sténographique de Belgique, dans la Salle des Répertoires de l'Institut International de Bibliographie. Brussels, Imprimerie de l'Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1901. 40 p. O.

Reprinted from *L'Okygraphe*.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Class list no. 8: Supplement, completing all class lists to August 1, 1901. Salem, Mass., August, 1901. 8+171 p. O.

This, with the preceding five class lists, completes the printed catalog to Aug. 1, 1901.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for November devotes its special reading list to the record of a good collection of short stories.

SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) P. L. Catalogue no. 11: Periodicals, newspapers, and other serial publications, and books in the reference room. San Francisco, 1901. 63+4 p. O.

The list of periodicals and newspapers is alphabetical under class; reference books are arranged by subject, and an author index is appended.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Accessions to the department library, July-September, 1901. 35 p. (printed on one side) O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"Nanna, a story of Danish love" . . . from the Danish of Holger Draehmann, rewritten in English by Francis F. Browne, Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1901. c. A. C. McClurg & Co., 1901, is the same as "Paul and Virginia of a northern zone" . . . from Danish of Holger Draehmann, Chicago, Way & Williams, 1895. c. Way & Williams, 1895. The introductory note signed by Francis F. Browne is dated Sept., 1895, in the early edition and Sept., 1901, in the later edition. It seems to me this is a particularly offensive example of palming off an old book as a new one.

W. K. STETSON.

"Dorothy Marlow," by A. W. Marchmont, published in 1900 by Rand, McNally & Co. is the same book published under the title of "Heritage of Peril," by the New Amsterdam Book Company in 1901.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

- Adams, Washington Irving Lincoln (Woodland and meadow);
 Allen, William Cicero (North Carolina history stories);
 Bailey, Edgar Henry Summerfield, and Cady, Hamilton Perkins (A laboratory guide to the study of qualitative analysis);
 Bell, Hill McClelland (Manual of orthoepy and orthography . . .);
 Benson, Charles Best (Abraham Van Deusen and many of his descendants);
 Beverley, John William (History of Alabama);
 Boswell, John Wesley (A short history of Methodism);
 Bridgman, Arthur Milnor (A souvenir of Massachusetts legislators, 1901);
 Brown, John Dunwell (Commercial development of Staten Island);
 Brown, Oliver May, 1826- (Bible chronology);
 Campbell, Colin Percy (An index-digest of New York court of appeals decisions, 1847-1901 . . .);
 Candler, Warren Akin (Christus auctor: a manual of Christian evidences);
 Clifford, Chandler Robbins (Period decoration . . .);
 Coates, Henry Troth (A short history of the American trotting and pacing horses . . .);
 Cornman, Oliver Perry (A brief topical survey of United States history, by O. P. Cornman and O. Gerson);
 Donaldson, Alfred Lee (Songs of my violin);
 Duffy, James Oscar Greeley (Glass and gold);
 Dyer, Isaac Watson (Maine corporation law . . . with notes of decisions and blank forms; comp. by I. W. Dyer);
 Ellis, Joseph Loran (The history of Nevin);
 Espenshade, Abraham Howry, ed. (Forensic declamations for the use of schools and colleges);
 Estill, Harry Fishburne (The beginner's history of our country);
 Frisbie, Henry Samuel (Prophet of the kingdom);
 Gager, Charles Stuart (Errors in science teaching);
 Garland, Henry Lastrapes, jr. (Code of practice of Louisiana . . .);
 Gibson, Robert Edward Lee (Sonnets and lyrics);
 Goodell, Reginald Rusden, ed. (L'enfant es-pion, and other stories);
 Gross, William Benjamin (144 new epigrams);
 Haliburton, Margaret Winifred, and Norvell, Frank Turner (Graded classics. First reader);
 Harvey, Almon Floyd (The atlas outlines of English grammar);
 Haskell, Stephen Nelson (The story of Daniel the prophet);
 Hebbard, Stephen Southric (The philosophy of history);
 Hotchkiss, Willis Ray (Sketches from the dark continent);
 Hughes, Robert Morton (Handbook of admiralty law);
 Huntington, Harry Woodworth (The show dog . . .);
 Irvine, Leigh Hadley (An affair in the South Seas . . .);
 Johnson, William Henry, 1858- (A sketch of the life of Rev. Henry Williams . . .);
 Jones, Allen Bailey (The spiritual side of our plea);
 King, George Washington (The moral universe);
 Loomis, Elisha Scott (Original investigation; or, How to attack an exercise in geometry);
 Macfarlane, John James (Commercial and industrial geography);
 Marton, Albert Martin (The photo-oleograph process);
 Massey, Wilbur Fisk (Crop growing and crop feeding . . .);
 Mayne, Dexter Dwight (The modern business spell);
 Mechem, Floyd Russell (A treatise on the law of sale of personal property);
 Mills, Jared Warner (Mills' Colorado digest . . . 2 v.);
 Morris, Isaac Marion (Footsteps of truth);
 Peebles, Isaac Lockhart (Spiritualism, or spiritism . . .);
 Pershing, Howell Terry (The diagnosis of nervous and mental diseases);
 Peters, Percy Bysshe Shelley (Shorthand dictionary . . . Isaac Pitman system, prefaced by P. B. S. Peters);
 Pickett, Leander Lycurgus (The blessed hope of His glorious appearing . . .);
 Pieper, Ludwig Reinhold Paul (Der kleine katechismus Luthers);
 Pitzer, George Calvin (Therapeutic suggestion applied . . .);
 Polhamus, William Henry Harrison (Cedar Creek: a poem);

- Purdy, Charles Wesley (Practical uranalysis and urinary diagnosis . . .);
 Reading, Joseph Hankinson (A voyage along the western coast; or, New West Africa);
 Reed, Eleanor Caroline (Gross) (The battle invisible, and other stories);
 Reed, Lucas Albert (The scriptural foundations of science);
 Rhodes, Christian Kline (The stock owner's adviser);
 Rider, Joseph Benjamin (Rider's little engineer . . .);
 Rogers, Winfield Scott (Intermediate lessons in Pitmanic shorthand);
 Shiels, George Charles (Spanish in a nutshell . . .);
 Sibley, Frederick Orrin (Zanee Kooran . . .);
 Southworth, Gordon Augustus (English grammar and composition for higher grades);
 Stewart, William Peter (Concrete identities);
 Terborg, Johannes Emelius (Der Heidelberger katechismus . . .);
 Tyrrell, Henry Grattan (Mill building construction);
 Webb, Frank Rush (Manual of the canvas canoe);
 Williams, Herbert Upham (A manual of bacteriology . . .);
 Williams, William Orson (An old dusty's story);
 Willoughby, Edwin Clifford Holland (Immortality; or, The hope beyond the grave);
 Wilson, Fred Allan (Bible conundrums);
 Wohlers, Henry George, *comp.* (The general cotton code for actual cotton and futures);
 Wyer, Henry Sherman (Nantucket, picturesque and historic);
 Wyman, Willy Edward Alexander, *tr.* of Bruin, M. G. de (Bovine obstetrics).

Bibliography.

- "ALBATROSS" expedition. Chronological bibliography relative to the work of the *Albatross*. (In U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, rpt. for 1900, p. 501-502.)
- ARABIAN NIGHTS. Chauvin, Victor. Bibliographie des ouvrages arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes, publiés dans l'Europe chrétienne de 1810 à 1885. tome v: Les mille et une nuits. Partie 2. Liège, 1901. 12+296 p. 8°.
- ASSE, Eugène. Les Bourbons bibliophiles; rois et princes, reines et princesses; avant-propos par G. Vicaire. Paris, H. Daragon, 1901. 8°, 4 fr.
- BELGIUM. Pirenne, Henri. Bibliographie de l'histoire de Belgique: catalogue méthodique

et chronologique des sources et des ouvrages principaux relatifs à l'histoire de tous les Pays-Bas jusqu'en 1598, et à l'histoire de Belgique jusqu'en 1830. 2me édition. Bruxelles, H. Lamertin, 1901. 8°.

BERMUDA. Cole, G. W. Bermuda and the *Challenger* expedition: a bibliography giving a summary of the scientific results obtained by that expedition at and near Bermuda in 1873. Boston, Printed for private distribution, 1901. 16 p. O.

Mr. Cole says, in a prefatory note: "The principal object in printing these pages separately is to invite criticism in order that a more extended bibliography of the subject, now in hand, may be made as complete and serviceable as possible." A careful piece of work, almost every entry being fully annotated.

The Bibliographer is the title of a periodical to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. early next year. It is to be devoted to scientific bibliography and to notes of interest to book collectors, and will be published monthly, except during July, August, and September.

COLONIES AND COLONIZATION. Appended to a comprehensive survey of colonial administration from 1800-1900, in the October issue of the "Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States," (No. 4, series 1901-1902,) published by the Treasury Department, is a "Bibliography of colonies and colonization," prepared by the Library of Congress.

FINANCE. Oberlin (O.) College L. Bulletin 5: Trial bibliography and outline of lectures on the financial history of the United States; by E. L. Bogart and W. A. Rawles. Oberlin, 1901.

GAUSSERON, B. H. Bouquiniana. Notes et notules d'un bibliologue. Paris, H. Daragon, 1901. 8°.

GEORGIA. Smith, George Gillman. The story of Georgia and the Georgia people, 1732 to 1860. Macon, Ga., by the author, 1900 [2d ed., 1901]. 20+664 p. 8°. Contains a five-page annotated bibliography.

GIRY, Arthur. Notices bibliographiques sur les archives des églises et des monastères de l'époque carolingienne. Paris, Bouillon, 1901. 110 p. 8°.

The *Literary Collector* begins its third volume, with the October number, under the direction of Frederick W. Bursch, who is now proprietor as well as editor. It is hoped to make the magazine bibliographically use-

ful to librarians and book buyers generally as well as to private collectors, and the issues for October and November contain contributions from W. J. Hardy, H. Pène du Bois, A. W. Pollard, and others. In the October number appears a memoir and bibliography of George Catlin, by W. H. Miner. The *Collector* is published from 33 W. 42d st., New York. Mr. Bursch, its new owner, is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, and has for some time past been engaged in literary work.

MARYLAND. Mereness, Newton D. *Maryland as a proprietary province.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 20+530 p. 12°, net, \$3.

Contains a four-page bibliography relating to the proprietary period.

MILK. Rothschild, Henri de. *Bibliographia lactaria: premier supplément (année 1900) à la bibliographie générale des travaux parus sur le lait et sur l'allaitement jusqu'en 1899.* Paris, O. Doin, 1901. 6+98 p. 8°.

NAPOLEON I. Lumbroso, Alberto. *Dei principali repertori bibliografici per la storia del direttorio, del consolato, e dell'impero. (In Rivista delle biblioteche, v. 12, no. 9-10.)* A full and critical survey of the bibliographies of Napoleon and his times.

PALESTINE. Paton, Lewis Bayles. *The early history of Syria and Palestine. (The Semitic ser., no. 8.)* New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. 36+302 p. 12°, net, \$1.25.

Contains a classified bibliography of 16 pages.

PROTOZOA. Calkins, G. N. *The protozoa.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 8°, (Columbia Univ. biological ser., no. 6.) net, \$3.

Contains a bibliography, p. 311-314.

PYROMETRY. Le Chatelier, H., and Bondonard, O. *High temperature measurements; tr. by G. K. Burgess.* New York, Wiley, 1901. 12°, \$3.

Contains a bibliographical index, p. 215-223.

RENOUARD, Ph. *Documents sur les imprimeurs, libraires, cartiers, graveurs, fondeurs de lettres, relieurs, doreurs de livres, faiseurs de fermoirs, enlumineurs, parcheminiers et papetiers ayant exercé à Paris de 1450 à 1600, recueillis aux Archives nationales et au Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale.* Paris, H. Champion, 1901. 11+368 p. 8°.

RUGS. Holt, Rosa Belle. *Rugs: oriental and occidental, antique and modern: a handbook for ready reference.* Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1901. 8+167 p. 4°. Contains a 5-page bibliography.

SLAVERY. Locke, Mary Stoughton. *Anti-slavery in America, from the introduction of African slaves to the prohibition of the slave trade, 1619-1808. (Radcliffe College monographs.)* Boston, Ginn & Co., 1901. 15+255 p. 8°.

Contains a chapter on anti-slavery literature after the Revolution, 1783-1808 (p. 166-197), and a bibliography (p. 199-231). For the bibliography no library south of Philadelphia was consulted.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. *A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 10: Aluminium, concluded. (In Chemical News, Nov. 22, 1901. 84:249-250.)*

VALUE. Sewall, Hannah Robie. *The theory of value before Adam Smith. (In Publications of the American Economic Association, August, 1901. 3d series 2, no. 3.)* 128 p.

Contains a 3-page bibliography.

INDEXES.

HILL, Edwin A. *On a system of indexing chemical literature, adapted to the classification division of the U. S. Patent Office, concluded. (In Chemical News, Nov. 1, 1901. 84:210-213.)*

As the conclusion of his paper Mr. Hill favors a general scheme of indexing current chemical literature, carried out at some future time for the benefit of American chemists, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

George Douglas, pseud. of G. B. Brown, "The house with the green shutters" (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Kitchell, Joseph Gray, is the compiler of "American supremacy."

Dexter, Almon, is a pseud. of Dickson, Frederick Stoeber. "And the wilderness blossomed."

Fielding, Howard, is a pseud. of Hooke, Charles W. "Equal partners."

Murray, Alice E., is a pseud. of McAleese, Susan Elizabeth. "The ambitions of a worldly woman."

Vere, Percy, is a pseud. of Huddle, John Thomas. "As others see us."

LIBRARY SHELVES

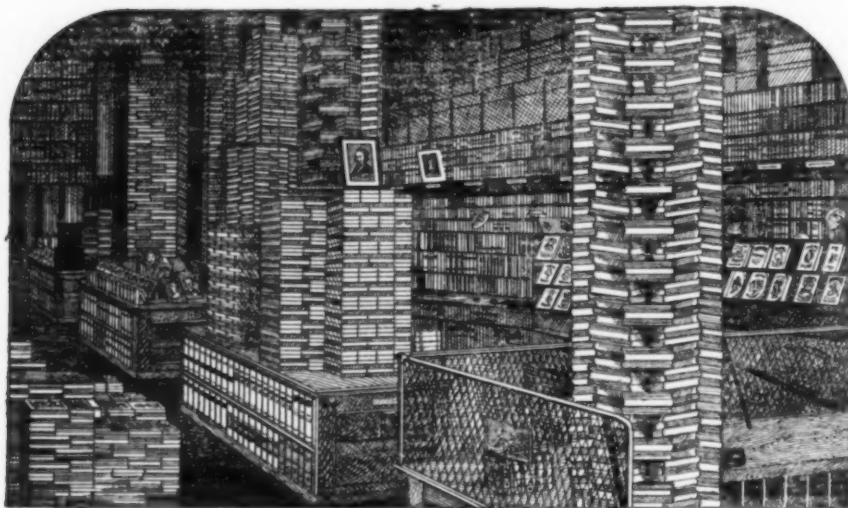
*Recent Prominent Adoptions of our
"All Steel" Book Shelves.*

Chicago Public Library. Additional Large 3 Story Stack
Cleveland. Two Large 2 Story
Buffalo.
U. S. Patent Office. Washington D.C.
M. A. Stenath.
Kulph, Ont. Dominion Gov. Agricultural College Lib.
Aburn, N.Y. Mason Memorial Library
Carnegie Library. Allegheny, Pa.
Lincoln, Neb.
Emporia, Kansas
Cornington, Kentucky
Sandusky, Ohio
Fort Worth, Texas
Dallas, Texas

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
JAMESTOWN-N.Y.
JAMESTOWN N.Y. FACTORIES ST. LOUIS MO.
Representatives



THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, BOOK DEPARTMENT.



HAVING successfully conducted an extensive Library Department for the past several years, handling with complete satisfaction the entire library business of some of the largest libraries of the country, we call to your attention the elaborate facilities at our disposal ; not only as to the prompt and complete despatch of all such business, but the great saving to the library in the matter of receiving exceptional discount. A request for estimate on any miscellaneous list of publications will receive the same painstaking care and minute attention that an order involving thousands of dollars would receive. Books published abroad are secured within a very short time after order is placed—our own branch houses in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as two Canadian houses, enable us to accomplish this.

We solicit correspondence, and extend a most cordial invitation to all interested in the Free Public, School, Circulating, or Private Libraries to visit our mammoth establishment, where the thousand upon thousands of miscellaneous volumes are at your full access.

Yours very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

HENRY JOHN BROWN.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents,
4 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philosophical Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders on by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues Issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

Just Ready. 100 Copies Printed for Subscribers Only.

B. F. STEVENS'S

Facsimile of the Unpublished British Headquarters Coloured Manuscript Map of New York and Environs (1782)

Reproduced from the Original Drawing in the War Office, London.

24 sheets. Scale, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a mile. 10 feet by 4 feet.

The successive British Commanders-in-Chief in America, Generals Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir Guy Carleton, during their respective occupations of New York and Environs in the Revolution, caused this manuscript plan from time to time to be kept up.

The plan extends from below Guanas Bay to the Heights of Spikendevil, a distance of about eighteen or nineteen miles. It shows the Fortifications, Defences, Topography, Streets, Roads, etc., of the whole of the Island of New York with the Harbor, Islands, Water Ways, and River Frontages on the Hudson and East Rivers, the Military Works on Long Island including Brooklyn, the Works in Paulus Hook and parts of the Jersey Shore. It has a copious Table of References to various works (British and American), some of them with notes as to the time of their construction or destruction.

The Original Drawing, ten feet by four feet, is on a scale of about six and a half inches to a mile. It is handsomely reproduced for subscribers only, in careful facsimile on 24 sheets which can be joined up and mounted like the original as a Wall Map or mounted on linen if desired. It will be issued either mounted on linen to fold in book form with leather (slip) case, 13 x 10 inches, or the 24 sheets (22 x 15 inches each), will be supplied in a portfolio.

No more than 100 copies have been printed and the engravings were erased as each sheet was printed off.

A few extra copies of sheet 8 have been printed so that it can be sent as a specimen on application from intending subscribers.

Prices to Subscribers

Mounted on linen to fold in book form with leather (slip) case. . . \$30 *net*.

Unmounted, on 24 sheets in portfolio. \$25 *net*.

The above prices include delivery to any Public Library or Institute in the United States or Canada, but private subscribers must also pay the duty.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C.
New York Agency, 48 William Street.

CEDRIC CHIVERS,

Portway, Bath, England.

BOOKSELLER { Library Books,
Reference Books, AND BOOKBINDER { Duro-Flexile,
Belles-Lettres. Vellucent,
Reliure de Luxe.

"Buy Your Popular Books and Your Costly Books in Duro-Flexile Binding."

I OBTAIN books from the publishers in sheets and bind them "ONCE FOR ALL." This binding lasts longer than the leaves of the book, and the leaves of the book are preserved and their life immeasurably lengthened by this binding. Librarians cannot persuade publishers to print special editions for them, but I supply books specially bound for them.

If the paper is bad I sew and forward the book so that the leaves are subject to no strain and are indeed strengthened in the folds. If the paper is very stout I sew the book and forward it in a special manner adapted to the thickness of the paper, in other words I adapt Duro-Flexile binding to both good and bad paper with the results that the utmost service and the longest possible life are obtained for both.

No binding in the world is adapted to the varied qualities of the paper as is Duro-Flexile.

The service obtained from a book of bad paper when supplied bound in this way will surprise you.

A papier maché box and a steel safe are not hinged in the same way. Thin tough paper and thick spongy paper also require very different treatment, and with Duro-Flexile they get it.

TIGHT BACKS are used for books of a thickness and quality of paper best suited for such treatment.

LOOSE BACKS are given where such are better suited.

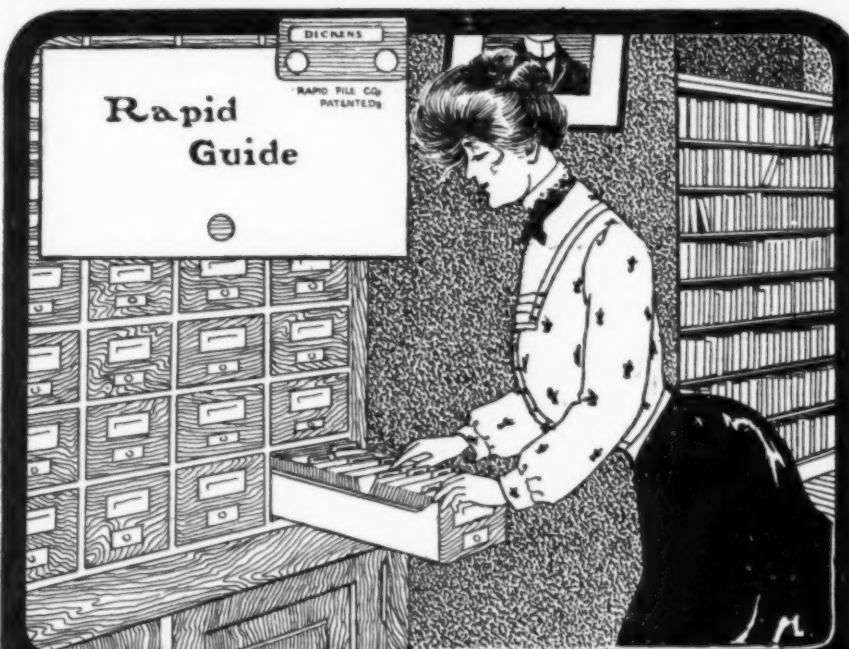
My bookbinding is in short adapted in its every detail, both of material and method, to the requirements of a Public Library Book.

500 Public Librarians in all parts of the English speaking world buy these books.

POPULAR BOOKS AND COSTLY BOOKS

bought of me, bound from the quires, give 50% more service.

A catalogue of Standard Fiction and popular recent books priced net delivered free to your Library will be sent on application.



We Say It, and with some emphasis because true, that **THE RAPID GUIDE** is the best and most economical Library Guide in the world. It is substantially made of pressed cardboard with metal projection in which a removable label is used. It thus provides for the exchange of one heading or title for another. **THE RAPID GUIDE** is practically indestructible, although very light in weight. There is no pasting, no breaking down, no wearing out, no rough edges. It is compact, economical, and was designed for the special requirements of the Library. It so far excels other known guides as to leave no room for comparison.

We shall gladly forward a sample of **THE RAPID GUIDE** to any Librarian making the request.

Also Manufacturers
Complete Filing Systems,
Cabinets, Cards, Etc.

Clarke & Baker,
Incorporated,
280 Broadway, New York.

HENRY MALKAN, *Library Department.*

This being the busiest season of the year in the book trade, Librarians, as a rule, hesitate to place orders of any magnitude, fearing that in the great rush they will be neglected by the bookseller, that the latter may "Make hay while the sun shines."

Our Library customers continue sending in their orders, knowing that our Library department—being conducted as a separate department, and under the management of an experienced bookman, assisted by a corps of efficient young men—is not affected, no matter how busy our mail order and retail departments may be, so that we can guarantee prompt shipments, and lowest prices.

All information regarding books and quotations on lists, large and small, furnished with despatch.

We have a few sets of the EDINBURGH EDITION ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA—25 vols. in half morocco and full-sheep—which we quote at \$65.00 net.

HENRY MALKAN,

Telephone:
5121 Broad.

1 William St. and 67 Stone St., NEW YORK.

Strong Features

of our LIBRARY DEPARTMENT are

1. OUR EXPERIENCE, extending over many years and fitting us to supply ready information with regard to Authors, Publishers, Titles, Editions, and Bindings.
2. THE STOCK to which we have access, comprising more of the standard and worthy publications of English and American houses than can be found elsewhere in the United States.
3. OUR SPECIALTY of finding and importing RARE BOOKS—duty free—for Libraries.
4. PROMPTNESS in filling orders, and Satisfactory Prices.

THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO., : : Chicago

Permit Me

to introduce an
outline picture
of myself,

Higgins' Eternal Ink



at your service. I write true black, stay black forever, and am proof to age, air, sunshine, chemicals, and fire. I am the only lineal descendant of the everlasting writing ink of the Ancients, and am worthy of my ancestry.

Ask your Dealer for me, or send 10c. for prepaid sample by mail to

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Mfrs.,

MAIN OFFICE: 271 Ninth St., (BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
FACTORY: 240-244 Elighth St., U. S. A.

New York, Chicago, London.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books. BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued. Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.



NEUMANN BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Library Bookbinders,

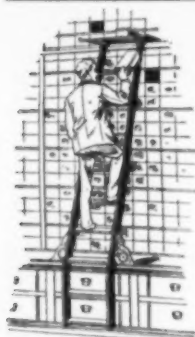
7 EAST 16th STREET,

(Telephone Connection)

Near Fifth Avenue,

NEW YORK.

We make a specialty of the correct arranging and lettering of works in foreign languages.



THE BICYCLE STEP LADDER COMPANY

Make a business of fitting Library and all other kinds of shelving with Easy Rolling Ladders. This cut shows one of 10 or more styles they make.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

THE BICYCLE STEP LADDER CO.,

65 Randolph St., - - - CHICAGO

Magazines.

I will undertake to supply any magazine or review published, at a price per copy depending upon its market value, or the cost of finding same, if not on hand. I have considerably over 500,000 magazines in stock, and the assortment is as varied as the production of the periodical press for the last one hundred years. A Business-like query with list of wants will be met by a prompt and business-like reply.

A. S. CLARK, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
(Opposite St. Paul's.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
1424-6 P Street, Washington, D. C.

Books of All Publishers on

MEDICINE, DENTISTRY,
PHARMACY AND ALLIED SCIENCES.

We have the largest miscellaneous stock in the country of American and English Books on these subjects.

Trade and Library Orders Solicited.

P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Improved Book and Magazine Binding.

**OLD BOOKS
MADE BETTER
THAN
WHEN NEW.**

Send for illustrated Price List stating how many books and volumes of periodicals you have for binding. We want to make you a proposition by our new process. Ask about our improved spring temporary binders.

WARD BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—Position by experienced librarian, graduate of a library school. Address F. E. W., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

TO LIBRARY TRUSTEES.—An expert cataloguer and classifier (young woman), using the "Cutter" system, is open for an engagement, after November 1. Address EUSTIS, 10 Stevens St., Winchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1865

HARRY SIMMONS, Auctioneer

96 State St., 7 and 9 Howard St.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Unexcelled facilities for conducting sales of books, and all literary property.

Prompt settlement and highest reference

Catalogues now ready for sale of books evenings of Dec. 17, 18, and 19.

A private library, with additions from other sources, comprising Americana, Law, and a fine selection of new books suitable for the holidays.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

BOOKS WANTED.

The Andrew Carnegie Free Library, Carnegie, Pa.
2 copies *American Machinist*, Nov. 21, 1901.

Dodd, Mead & Co., 372 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Wedmore's Four Masters of Etchings.
Pickwick, 1st ed., cheap bound copy.
Mr. Witt's Widow, by Hope.
Half a Hero, by Hope.

McClymonds Public Library, Massillon, Ohio.

Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and Its Tributaries, 1869-72, by Major J. W. Powell.
Pub. by the U. S. Government, U. S. Geological Survey.

Public Library, Peoria, Ill.

Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, v. 2, pt. 2.

Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Orpheus C. Kerr's Writings, any ed.
Godfrey's Anacalypsis.
Perkins' France Under Mazarin. Putnam.

G. E. Stechert, 9 E. 10th St., N. Y.

Perry, From Opitz to Lessing.
Cox, Three Decades Federal Legislation.
Say, Entomology of N. A., ed. Le Conte. 1859.
Goode, American Fishes.
Eaton, Ferns of North America, 2 v.

Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Economic Journal, v. 1-7.
Botanical Gazette, previous to 1897.
Engineering News, previous to 1890.
Library Journal, any v.
Living Age, v. 1-175.
Wilson, R. A., Conquest of Mexico.
Perkins, J. H., Annals of the West. 1846.
Hennepin, Voyage dans L'Amerique. 1704.
Graydon, American Revolution.
De Charlevoix, Nouvelle France. Paris, 1744.

NEW YORK: **G. P. Putnam's Sons,** 27 and 29 West 23d St.
 LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.
LIBRARY AGENTS.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.

We have the largest stock in the largest book market of the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

We have classified our stock of books and knowledge, FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE, into

(1) A Standard Library Catalogue of 2500 Books—a model library.

(2) Semi-Annual Clearance Catalogues of Book Bargains.

We Make a Specialty of Pricing Lists.

33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, New York

H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature,") post free.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York

Librarians and others will do well to communicate with us before placing their orders.

The latest publications of all the leading American and English publishers are kept in stock, thereby enabling us to fill orders with utmost despatch.

Special attention is asked to our facilities for importing books free of duty.

Correspondence solicited. Send for catalogues and specimen copy of THE BOOK BUYER, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors, and literary affairs.

ESTATE
GUSTAV E. STECHERT.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

ALFRED HAFNER.

G. E. STECHERT.

The **only Importers** in America who employ **no Agents**, but have their **own** offices at:

LONDON: . . . 2 Star Yard, Carey St., W. C.
PARIS: 76 Rue de Rennes.
LEIPZIG: Hospital Str. 10.

where experienced clerks and assistants attend carefully to the orders from New York.

That such orders can be filled **better, cheaper** and **quicker** and with less trouble and work to the Librarian, than if the books were ordered from European Agents, a trial order will convince.

We carry in New York a very large and well selected stock of **German Books**, always including a number of copies each of the latest important works, and thus we are enabled to fill at once a large part of the orders that daily come to us.

French, Italian, and Spanish books and publications in any other language supplied with great promptness. Binding done abroad in any style at very low rates.

Books published in England imported duty free for libraries upon the shortest notice.

Rare Books searched for with greatest care and orders kept on file until the books are found.

New York auctions regularly attended; bids solicited.

The following catalogues of second-hand books have been issued by us during the present year and will be sent upon request.

- | | |
|---|--|
| New Series, No. 1. Philosophy, Theology, History. | No. 5. Natural Science, including Astronomy and Mathematics. |
| No. 2. Art and Architecture. | No. 6. Sets of Periodicals and Serials. |
| No. 3. History, Geography, Biography, and Travel. | No. 7. (In Press.) Books in every branch of literature, comprising our present large stock of second-hand books and remainders not included in Catalogues Nos. 1 to 6. |
| No. 4. Classical Philology. | |

At this season we wish to draw special attention to our perfect system of supplying current periodicals upon subscription orders. *We guarantee delivery in good condition of all the numbers, with titles and indexes.*

G. E. STECHERT, 9 East 16th Street, NEW YORK.
BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

KAY PRINTING HOUSE, 66-68 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

